FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 189 30 September 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Technology Commission Signs Protocol 24 Sep [MTI] AA 1

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Romania Addresses Preparatory CSCE Meeting [AGERPRES] BB 1

BULGARIA

Atanasov Receives CSSR Premier Strougal C 1
Begins Talks C 1
Hosts Dinner C 1
Prague Notes Toasts C 2
Italian Foreign Trade Minister Pays Visit [ANSA] C 3
Protocol Signed C 4
Daily Attacks Kurdish Name Changes in Turkey [Krustev in OTECHESTVEN FRONT 24 Sep] C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal-Led Delegation Departs for Bulgaria D 1
Husak Receives USSR Ambassador Lomakin D 1
Documents on USSR Engineering Cooperation Signed [RUDE PRAVO 19 Sep] D 1
Rohlicek Views Comprehensive CEMA Program [RUDE PRAVO 11 Sep] D 2
Official Addresses IAEA Meeting in Vienna D 5
Trade Minister Urban Departs for SFRY D 5
Chnoupek Meets PRC's Wu Xueqian at UN 22 Sep [RUDE PRAVO 23 Sep] D 5
Two Vietnamese Citizens Guilty of Murder [Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Sep] D 6
Beno Addresses Regional CPCZ Committee on Tasks D 6
Jakes Addresses Central Bohemian Party Body D 6
CPCZ, CPSL Officials Visit New Broadcast Center D 7
12,800 People Sign Anti-Abortion Appeal [Vienna DIE PRESSE 27-28 Sep] D 7
Lenart Presents State Award to Vacok D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Peace Council Appeals to U.S. on Test Ban [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20-21 Sep] E 1
Fischer Continues to Meet Counterparts at UN E 1

FDGB's Tisch Meets USSR Trade Union Chairman E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20-21 Sep]
Afghan Leaders Express Thanks for Greetings E 2
Panel With Egypt Focuses [Cairo] on International Issues E 2
Talks in Tehran Focus on Economic Ties E 3
Japanese Politicians Tour Berlin, Lay Wreath E 3
Krenz Receives DPRK Workers Party Delegation E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Sep]
Krenz Receives Canadian Sports Minister E 3
Border Guard Escapes to West Berlin 'Unnoticed' [DPA] E 4
Krolikowski Addresses Propagandists in Halle E 4

HUNGARY

Lazar Meets with Belgian Counterpart, Others F 1
Protocol Signed F 1
Banyasz on Talks F 1
Sarlos, Delegation Depart for FRG 29 Sep F 3
Assembly Official Meets PRC Parliamentarians F 3
Italian CP Delegation Arrives for Visit F 4
Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts at UN F 4
Losonczi Receives Incoming Afghan Envoy F 4
Colombian Envoy Presents Credentials to Losonczi F 5
Romanian Writers' Delegation Visits F 5
Cuban Workers Involved in Budapest Fracas F 5

POLAND

Orzechowski Addresses UN on Namibia Issue G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 20-21 Sep]
Baryla Speaks on Polish-GDR Party Cooperation G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 20-21 Sep]
Daily Views Changes in Relations with China G 2
[Pioro in SLOWO POWSZECHNE 26-27-28 Sep]
Sejm Meets, Approves Central Annual Plan G 4
Ministerial Changes G 4
Resolution Passed G 5
Economic Reform G 6
Economic Reform Commission Discusses Issues G 7
Culture Minister Describes Future Tasks G 8
Paris Paper Interviews Dissident Michnik G 9
[Paris LE MONDE 21-22 Sep]
Return of Some Work 'Elites' Considered Favorable G 12
[Przeclawska in POLITYKA 13 Sep]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Speaks at Ploesti Mass Rally H 1
Economic Commission Session with Cuba Opens H 8
PRC Proclamation Anniversary Event Opens H 8
Milea Sends Hungary Message on Army Day H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Dizdarevic Addresses Group of 77 at UN	I 1
Departing Envoy Meets Libyan Foreign Minister	I 1
Commentator Questions Al-Qadhdhafi's Policy [Milenkovic]	I 1
Soviet Training Ship Arrives in Rijeka Harbor	I 3
Renovica Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message	I 3
Slovene LC Delegation Departs for Poland	I 3
Hasani Receives New Ambassador to Poland	I 3
FEC Issues Statement on Credit, Foreign Exchange	I 3
FEC President Speaks on Economic Situation	I 5
On Socioeconomic Development	I 5
Mikulic Addresses Oil Industry Leaders	I 6
Mikulic Receives Local Group Officials	I 8
General Marks Communications Unit Anniversary	I 8
Defense Council Discusses Modernizing Command	I 9
TANJUG Board Discusses Agency's Fiancing	I 9
Committee Discusses Journalist Rights, Duties	I 10
Paper Carries Report on Human Rights Violations [Vienna NEUE AZ 25 Sep]	I 11
Board Bans Book by 'Unsuitable' Authors [POLITIKA 25 Sep]	I 11
Youth Leaders Older, But More Optimistic	I 12
Briefs: AIDS Cases	I 12

CEMA TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION SIGNS PROTOCOL 24 SEP

LD242314 Budapest MTI in English 1845 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- The 52nd session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in Radio Technology and Electronics Industry ended in Budapest on Wednesday with the signing of a protocol. The two-day session was attended by the delegations of the ten member states and Yugoslavia headed by ministers or deputy ministers.

The parties surveyed and co-ordinated the complex programme of the member states for scientific and technical progress until the year 2000, worked out proposals for the establishment of a united digital transmission system, a united connection technology, and a united light-conducting transmission system and the joint production of colour tv-sets, stereo radio sets and systems, and other consumer articles, discussed specifics of the establishment of a united electronic component basis, and approved a comprehensive international programme of specialization and cooperation in radio technology and the electronics industry.

The heads of the participating delegations including Erlen Pervyshin, Soviet minister of means of communications, met Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, on Wednesday.

On the Budapest session and the tasks of the Standing Commission for Cooperation in Radiotechnology and Electronics Industry (SCCREI) Chairman Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, told MTI:

In an effort to develop a new quality technology the CMEA countries have agreed to concentrate their resources and cooperate comprehensively. The electronization of national economy is a priority task to which SCCREI also makes a great contribution.

Laszlo Kapolyi said that the SCCREI had been commissioned to co-ordinate the establishment of a united system and the technical means required. The establishment of an electronic component is also a priority of the commission. Cooperation has started in the production of a new generation of highly reliable, super-miniature integrated circuits and the specific technology required, based on the use of new materials and elements which are a decisive factor in the implementation of the complex programme.

Hungary is involved in 97 SCCREI projects, and will be the centre of research in 14 projects and a contributor in the remaining 83. Several Hungarian companies will be involved.

In the fulfilment of the tasks we attribute great importance to the perfection of the cooperation mechanism to that we could give an efficient and rapid answer to the problems raised, Laszlo Kapolyi said.

ROMANIA ADDRESSES PREPARATORY CSCE MEETING

AU262008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1540 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 26/9/1986 -- During the preparatory meeting of the All-European conference in Vienna discussions continued on the items on the agenda and on modalities of organizing the meeting due to open in the Austrian capital city on November 4. The Romanian delegation expressed its stance at length and also outlined President Nicolae Ceausescu's considerations and assessments on the current serious and complex international situation and the further accumulation of nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe.

Romania's stand was set forth on the need for resolute efforts and actions to pass on to the elimination of nuclear weapons from our continent, substantially cut back on arms, troops and military spending, ensure a broad development of collaboration among European states. The important role was underscored of the Vienna meeting as an integrant part of the process of strengthening security and developing; cooperation in Europe, as it is called upon to further and deepen the all-European process. Highlighting the special significance of the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, the Romanian delegation insisted on the need for the Vienna proceedings to focus on problems related to disarmament, as a prerequisite for guaranteed security and the promotion of the all-European process. At the same time, the delegation supported the need to achieve significant progress in the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation among the participating states -- areas where the possibilities of expansion and deepening are far from having been exhausted -- as the requirements of economic and social development call for further actions to dynamize collaboration, exchanges, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation.

In consideration of this outlook, the Romanian delegation emphasized the need for the Vienna meeting to provide for a deep-going analysis of the aggregate of problems related to security and cooperation, the presentation and examination of new proposals and measures conducive to the strengthening of security and collaboration, with the active participation of all the 35 signatories of the Final Act, whose interests should be taken account of. In that context, emphasis was placed on the necessity that the meeting agenda should be comprehensive and cover all the spheres of activity concerning relations among the participating states and the meeting in Vienna should proceed with the strict observance of the ru'es of procedure set -- of consensus, rotation and direct and equal participation in debates of all the states -- in a constructive climate of understanding and mutual respect, so that is may end with positive results by adopting as substantial as possible a final document and agreeing on the future all-European meetings.

ATANASOV RECEIVES CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

AU291625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, who arrived this afternoon on a friendly, working visit, met Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, a short while ago. The two premiers discussed questions pertaining to bilateral relations, as well as the methods of intensifying the integration processes between Bulgaria and the CSSR.

Begins Talks

LD292158 Prague CTK in English 2028 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia Sept 29 (CTK correspondent) -- Talks between Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal started here today.

The two representatives will discuss the results achieved in the development of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and the possibilities of further extension of political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, as well as some international topics.

The Czechoslovak premier is on a two-day friendly working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov.

Evaluating the present level of relations between Czechoslovak and Bulgaria, Lubomir Strougal and Georgi Atanasov emphasized that mutual cooperation is increasing and that there all prerequisites for its intensification in the political, economic and cultural sphere and other fields.

They pointed out the possibilities to further extend scientific-technological cooperation, as well as production specialization and cooperation and to establish new relations between enterprises.

Besides the tasks connected with the implementation of party congresses and the extension of mutual cooperation, the premiers discussed also the most significant international issues, such as easing international tension and creating conditions for fruitful peace cooperation among nations.

In this connection, they appreciated the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union to liquidate nuclear arsenals and eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Hosts Dinner

LD292139 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia Sept 29 (CTK) -- Bulgaria, together with other countries of the socialist community, is consistently carrying out a policy of peace and understanding among nations, Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov said today at a dinner given in honour of visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Bulgaria is vehemently opposed to the arms race and to attempts to spread it ot space, and resolutely supports disarmament and peaceful coexistence of states having different social and political systems.

The Bulgarian premier added that after successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference great hopes are pinned on the follow-up meeting in Vienna of states-participants in the conference on European security and cooperation, which could become an important step on the road to restoration of mutual confidence and a turn for the better.

Bulgaria will continue to consistently and actively work to push through favourable tendencies in relations between Balkan states, to strengthen confidence, good neighbourly relations and understanding in the Balkans, to change it into a zone of easing tensions, into a zone without nuclear and chemical weapons.

Georgi Atanasov welcomed the initiatives of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to create a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe.

The premier went on to say that economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria has been growing dynamically.

Mutual goods exchange is increasing and the share of deliveries under specialization and cooperation agreements between the two countries made up 45 percent of all exchanges in 1985.

These results are not final, there are much bigger possibilities to promote mutual contacts in economy, science, technology, engineering, electronics, metallurgy, the chemical industry and other spheres, Georgi Atanasov pointed out.

Prague Notes Toasts

LD292326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bulgaria -- Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov gave a gala dinner at the conclusion of the first day of Premier Lubomir Strougal's friendly working visit to Bulgaria.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal said that both countries have entered the stage of implementing the daring goals of 17th CPCZ Congress and 13th BCP Congress. We are deeply cognizent of our responsibility at this time when we along with the USSR are deomcratizing society, accelerating the national economy's advancement, and asserting new ways of thinking, and above all new political practices worthy of Lenin's bequest in a new situation.

The revolutionary movement that was launched by the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress gives us strength to cope with equally demanding and I would say truly crucial tasks at home. Simultaneously to know well that our possibilities are increased by the international ties that we have concluded among ourselves, the possibilities of cooperation which we have not always made use of.

There is a full agreement of goals and interests between the CSSR and Bulgaria. We are also able to demand more and better from the economic sphere. The Main Guidelines on Expanding and Deepening Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation that were signed in 1982 directed us to the qualitative changes in economic cooperation, to pushing through cooperation and specializaton in progressive spheres and to cooperation abroad. A real breakthrough, however, still has not been achieved.

In the next part of his speech, Lubomir Strougal pointed to the coincidence of views and allied understanding that have been confirmed in all crucial issues of international policy during the talks with Georgi Atanasov. The CSSR and Bulgaria will vigilantly guard the inviolability of borders as is demanded by the unity of their alliance. In this connection the CSSR premier underlined the need for peace, cooperation, and coexistence with European and overseas partners. He recalled the USSR's peace initiatives, as well as the proposals at the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee session in Budapest. He talked with apprehension about the current U.S. policy and expressed the hope that Washington will participate in summit talks and will contribute toward the decisions which will safeguard the world's security and development. It is our joint duty to exert every effort to contribute toward advocating the idea of indivisible peace, toward responsibility of all for trust and cooperation, for adopting disarmament steps which will lead toward general disarmament one day, Lubomir Strougal stressed in his address.

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, said in his address at the festive dinner that Bulgarian-CSSR friendship has achieved new peaks in the period of building an advanced socialist society. The mobile force of the upward development of this process is represented by the fraternal cooperation of the two communist parties and their central committees. It is without doubt, Georgi Atanasov noted, that the results achieved in Bulgaria-CSSR cooperation do not represent the final boundary. Much greater possibilities for deepening mutual economic relations still exist in science, technology, engineering, electronics, and other spheres. The resolution of the Moscow economic summit and the comprehensive program of the CEMA member-countries' scientific-technological progress up the the year 2000 represent the beginning of a qualitatively new epoch of the dynamic development of the socialist economic integration. They open up new prospects for the development of progressive forms of cooperation.

In the part of his address devoted to the international situation, George Atanasov stressed the necessity of peace for the two countries' further development. Bulgaria and the CSSR are fighting for peace, for tackling controversial issues by peaceful means and for fruitful and mutually advantageous relations between all peoples regardless of their social systems. We welcome the CSSR and GDR initiatives for establishing a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe, Georgi Atanasov stressed in conclusion of his speech at the festive dinner given in honor of Lubomir Strougal's visit to Bulgaria.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PAYS VISIT

AU291104 Rome ANSA in English 1036 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] (ANSA) Sofia, September 29 -- Italian Foreign Trade Minister Salvatore Formica inaugurates "Italy Day" at Bulgaria's 42nd International Fair today.

Formica, the first Italian foreign trade minister to visit Bulgaria in eight years, said upon his arrival Sunday that he hoped to pave the way for "a strong intensification of bilateral relations, which, for a variety of reasons, weakened in recent years."

The last Italian foreign trade chief to visit Bulgaria was Rinaldo Ossola in 1978.

Upon his arrival Sunday, Formica went straight to Plovdiv, about 50 kilometers from Sofia, to meet his Bulgarian counterpart Khristo Khristov. (?His) schedule calls for talks with chief-of-state Todor Zhivkov and Deputy Prime Minister Ognyan Doynov, who heads the nations Economic Council.

Meeting briefly with Bulgarian reporters at the Sofia Airport, Formica touted "the long tradition of fruitful Italian-Bulgarian economic ties."

He cited the east European state's development plan to introduce new technologies into the industrial process as a channel for boosting bilateral cooperation and trade "in the context of an international policy resting on the principles of detente and peace."

"This is Italian government policy." said Formica, who pointed out that Rome's foreign minister actively worked on re-establishing relations between the two countries.

"His efforts and tenacity were rewarded with success." Formica added, saying his visit and the meetings scheduled Sunday and Monday will serve as a sounding board for useful relations.

Formica and his following, which included Terese de Corne, the Minsitry's director-general for trade agreements, and Frederico Caldi, director-general for trade development, were met at the airport by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Atanas Ginev, Italian Ambassador Giovanni Battistini and the head of the Italian Foreign Trade Institute in Sofia, Tommaso Maria (Gliozzi.)

Protocol Signed

AU291931 Sofia BTA in English 1953 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Plovdiv, September 29 (BTA) -- After a certain stagnation, now there are all preconditions for the promotion and deepening of Bulgaro-Italian economic contacts, Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr Salvatore Formica, Italy's minister of foreign trade, stressed here today.

Now the development of bilateral economic contacts depends on the activity of the firms and organizations of the two countries, Minister Khristo Kristov said before a BTA reporter.

I am pleased with the activation of bilateral economic relations, the Italian minister pointed out on his part. The difficulties of political nature which hampered bilateral contacts belong to the past. We are interested in viewing our relations from the point of view of the future, the guest said.

The talks held here between the two ministers stressed the necessity to develop long-term forms of economic cooperation and of joint marketing in third countries. The Bulgarian side showed special interest in joint production in mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and agriculture. Promising talks are being held with the Italian firms and organizations ENI, Fiat, Pirelli and others.

The Bulgarian side presented a draft for a treaty for mutual protection and encouragment of investment in the two countries.

The ministers exchanged ideas for providing suitable credit facilitations. They discussed the possibilities for cooperation with Italy in the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises in Bulgaria.

DAILY ATTACKS KURDISH NAME CHANGES IN TURKEY

AU251702 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 Sep 86 p 6

[Radoy Drustev article" "The Thief Cries: 'Stop Thief!' -- Enforced Changing of Kurdish Personnel and Geographical Names"]

[Excerpts] From the time of the declaration of the Republic of Turkey (1923) to the present day, the government's policy has been constantly marked by the continuing and intensifying national oppression and assimilation of the Kurdish people. One of the vivid manifestations of this trend is the enforced exchange of Kurdish names of Turkish ones. The substitution extends both to the personal and family names of the Kurds and to the Kurdish names of the villages in Kurdistan.

According to the law on family names adopted in 1927, Kurds were obliged to change their family names. In this way they were forced to merge with the Turks, and it was calculated that with the passage of time they would be finally assimilated.

There remained the issue of the Kurds' personal names. Some of them are of religious origin and do not differ from the names used by the peoples who profess Islam -- Turks, Arabs, Persians, and so on. However, the majority of them are purely Kurdish and are not met elsewhere. This group primarily includes names ending with the letter "o." [passage omitted] The authorities in Ankara prohibited Kurdish parents from naming their children in accordance with their wish and family traditions. The reason given was that, according to a special edict issued in 1983, newborn children cannot be given "unseemly names," and names ending in "o,", Kurdish names, are regarded as falling into this category. Newborn children in Turkey and those of Turkish citizens born abroad are recorded in the registers only with Turkish names, irrespective of the parents' nationality.

According to information contained in the 1986 appeal of Komar (the Federation of Kurdistan Workers Orgainization in the FRG), Turkish consulates abroad are refusing to record newborn children whose parents wish to give them Kurdish names. A concrete example is also noted where, due to such a refusal, the Kurdish parents were compelled to baptise their child with the German name of Hans. The consulates maintain lists of people who give their children Kurdish names. The completed documents are sent to Ankara in order for sanctions to be applied against the relatives of the offending parents.

The changing of Kurdish names also extends to village names in Turkish Kurdistan. The substitution began in 1969. According to the statistical handbook of the vilayet of Agri, for example, which is published by the State Statistical Institute in Ankara, by 12 October 1980 the vilayet contained 565 villages, of which 394 had had Turkish names substituted for their Kurdish ones. [passage omitted]

A similar picture prevails in the other 17 vilayets in which Kurds make up the majority of the population. All this demonstrates that with regard to the ideologists, inspirers, and executors of the anti-Bulgarian campaign taken up in recent years, the old folk saying "The thief is the first to cry 'stop thief!'" applies with full force.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

LD291334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal left for Bulgaria today for a friendly, working visit at the invitation of Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The purpose of the visit is to examine the results achieved in the development of all-round relations between both countries and to discuss possibilities for further political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation.

Comrade Strougal is being accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; Karel Jelinek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Vaclav Janousek, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Bulgaria.

At the airport Lubomir Strougal was seen off by Rudolf Rohlicek, first federal deputy premier; Josef Korcak, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina and Miroslav Toman, federal deputy premiers; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; and other figures.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD292327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin and discussed with him some topical issues of cooperation between the two countries.

DOCUMENTS ON USSR ENGINEERING COOPERATION SIGNED

AU231420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Specialization and Cooperation -- The Prerequisite for the Growth of Effectiveness"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] -- The Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on mutual cooperation in the development of nuclear power engineering in the CSSR up to the year 2000 and on deepening cooperation in engineering ended in Prague Premier Ladislav Gerle and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Silayev, signed at the end of the talks documents summarizing their results.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation is reflected in the ensuring of the construction of important power engineering works, such as the nuclear power stations in Dukovany, Mochovce, and Temelin, and concentrates on the production of equipment for nuclear power plants in the CSSR, equipped with reactors of the VVER-440 and VVER-1000 type. Great attention was devoted to questions connected with increasing the safety of nuclear power plants in the CSSR and to topics connected with the realization of the nuclear power engineering program in the 1991-2000 period.

In the cooperation in engineering, stress is placed on the fulfillment of tasks arising from the coordination of the two countries' national economic plants and from the concluded long-term trade contracts. Ladislav Gerle and Ivan Silayev also assessed the state of the preparation of skeleton intergovernment agreements on establishing direct production and scientific-technical relations between CSSR and USSR organizations, and on principles governing the setting up and activity of joint ventures, enterprises, and collectives. Mutual cooperation is oriented toward specific sectors of the heavy and general engineering and of the electrotechnical industry.

ROHLICEK VIEWS COMPREHENSIVE CEMA PROGRAM

AU180846 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by CSSR First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek in the series "Strategic Line -- Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development": "Active Participation in the Comprehensive Program"]

[Excerpts] The documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress formulated the prospects of our country's scientific-technical development, which are roughly based on three dozen state and scientific-technical target programs. The congress also provided an unambiguous goal: to orient and concentrate forces for implementing the decisive trends and for substantially enhancing the effective contributions of science and technology, above all by specifically contributing to the fulfillment of the Comprehensive Program for Progress in Research and Development of the CEMA Member-Countries Up to the Year 2000. [passage omitted]

The comprehensive program is not an isolated action or campaign; it is a lastingly developing process of cooperation and one of the most important components of the economic strategy of communist and workers parties of the CEMA states. As a whole it thus determines the directions of economic development throughout the entire socialist community.

The possibilities of a further extensive growth have been exhausted in most CEMA member-countries. Life itself confronts us and our allies with a basic demand: to handle most carefully all energy, material, and raw material resources and to see to a real intensification of social production in every workplace. [passage omitted]

Intensification must begin with higher responsibility on the part of scientific workers for their results; Not even the most perfectly elaborated scientific-technical problem can guarantee economic efficiency if there is no demand for it in practice. This also applies to practice if, conversely, it is uninterested in the novelties achieved in science and in the ways of implementing scientific results in everyday life. Thus the collaboration of science and practice can achieve qualitative changes in both economic and social development.

We must make better use of good ideas and suggestions. We can no longer afford to introduce into production only slightly less than one-third of the total number of results achieved in common development work; or to realize, on the basis of cooperation, only every tenth innovation in the CEMA states' national economies. In other words, we cannot afford to let scientists, designers, and producers of new technologies lead a calm life at their habitual pace of work, and be subjected to low demands without appropriate economic responsibility. [passage omitted]

For instance, with regard to those problems of the comprehensive program on which work should start already in 1986, in keeping with the resolutions adopted by the CEMA session, all interstate agreements and the related contracts on the direct cooperation of research and production organizations of the CEMA member-states should be concluded by the end of the first half of 1986. Negotiations on the conclusion of another roughly 50 interstate contracts and the final specification of at least the same number of contracts that are still valid show certain delays. This mainly concerns specific work deadlines and the parameters of work results as set in the Comprehensive Program.

The preparation of detailed cooperation programs -- they are being prepared by the main Soviet organizations for individual problems and elaborated into details, as a foundation for the definitation of tasks falling to the cooperation organizations of CEMA member-states -- represents a great bulk of work.

Understandably, the preparation of a considerable number of programs and agreements is no simple matter. We therefore welcome the initiative of Soviet organizations to speed up this basic work to the maximum. But the main thing is not merely speed, but also the quality of the scientific-technical cooperation which must be reflected in its great practical contribution. All member-states are beginning to engage in bolder forms of mutual contacts. Joint scientific-technical associations and designing offices are emerging, direct relations between research and production organizations are deepening. The measures that are being adopted are gradually being improved. Departmental and other bureaucratic barriers and stereotyped habits are being overcome; a number of experiments are getting underway so as to accelerate the comprehensive program.

The expanding scope of the specific scientific-technical and production cooperation between individual research and production organizations objectively affects the further enhancement of the authority of representatives at the enterprise level in the establishment of direct contacts with higher forms of cooperation. Not only their authority but also their responsibility is enhanced. At the same time the role of the center is concentrated and strengthened in spheres where it is impossible to make decisions at another level. This means creating at the center progressive, but simultaneously realistic, variants of development in all phases of the innovation process, and with a sufficiently large headstart -- in the case of the comprehensive program these variants should be worked out at least up to the year 2000. In the realization sphere, that is in research and production, one must immediately start fulfilling the program, above all on khozraschet [cost accounting] principles which consist of covering the costs of economic units from one's own income, and one must stipulate that research and production must be appraised from the basic viewpoint of efficiency. [passage omitted]

We in Czechoslovakia are interested in 88 of the total of 93 main tasks of the comprehensive program. From the main soviet organizations we have received 80 detailed programs, and the same number of proposals for ensuring these programs by means of contracts. The comprehensive program contains 629 specified tasks, and 408 of them will be resolved by the CSSR.

In the preferential "Electronization" trend we will participate in the solutin of 30 main tasks: computer technology; system electronization; communications systems, and the transmission of data in the means used for acquiring elementary data; [prenos informaci v prostredcich ziskauani pruotnich informaci] laser technology; and the component base. The CSSR has been selected as the coordinator of certain tasks: for instance the introduction of data technology in agriculture, the solution of the issue of the common pool of OPW [expansion unknown] trucks, the utilization of the automatic energy-generating unit, and also two specific tasks -- the production of videotape recorders and of a number of color television sets.

In the preferential trend "Comprehensive Automation" we are interested in resolving all 13 main tasks. They include the development and introduction of flexible automated productions, rotor transport lines, robots, automated means for checkin on technological processes, and so forth. Our interest is particularly concentrated on the development of systems of automated designing, where we have already acquired considerable experience. Part of the program is the development of production management systems, the automation of manipulation work, the unification of completing elements, and so forth. [passage omitted]

In the preferential trend "Nuclear Engineering" we are interested in the solution of all 17 main tasks; as coparticipants we are involved in 53 specified tasks. In this preferential trend, cooperation is covered to a considerable extent by the already concluded agreements. They will have to be completed by an additional part on realization, and by the ensurance of returns on invested capital.

In the preferential trend "New Materials, the Technology of Their Production and Processing," we are interested in 9 of the 10 main tasks in the sphere of ceramic and composite materials. We will act as coordinators in 3, and participate in the solution of 54, of the 73 specific tasks. The programs of this preferential trend have been negotiated and the draft agreements are primarly aimed at scientific-technical solutions, because we are incapable of ensuring on our own the development of all necessary materials, of the production technology, and of equipment for their production under the limited conditions of our state.

The fifth preferential trend, "Biotechnology", contains 19 main tasks. We are involved in all but one of them. Thematically they concern the spheres of agriculture, medicine, industry, environmental protection, and biotechnological research proper. We are particularly interested in such strategically significant products as the development and production of fodder proteins; the comprehensive utilization of yeast cells; monoclonal antibodies (including serums), the utilization of which can improve the population's health; plant cultures; and livestock. [passage omitted]

Analytical reports, the data issued by central party and economic agencies in the CSSR, as well as CEMA materials, all show that so far the course of work on the cooperation programs has not always been conducted to the last stages, that means, up to the organization of production in series and to mutual deliveries. Often things stop at proclamations and declarations, which in fact serve to win time and to postpone the elaboration and adoption of specific cooperation programs. This means that we have here again those old approaches which cannot be tolerated any longer.

Operational and perfect common planning is needed for the practical, successful realization of the Comprehensive Program. A considerable part of the task is to be accomplished in the next period of economic plans in the year 1986-90. In many instances we are concerned with innovative, quite untraditional production methods. One must not wait for ideal, exemplary norms and ratings [stanovy], which in many instances will be changed and amended according to the demands set by the rapid rate of scientific-technical development. Obviously, certain adjustments will be needed in the plans which have already been prepared, in harmony with the qualitatively new dynamic results achieved in all preferential scientific spheres which are already becoming manifest in practice. [passage omitted]

The important and serious resolutions must be followed by an equally serious approach in research, scientific-technical, and production organizations. The main thing is that every involved workplace, and thus also the CEMA member-states, become aware of the production stage -- specifically, of who will do what, and how much. This is certainly connected with the question of what the new production will cost.

Thus, at present the comprehensive program is quite obviously already reflected in the cadre, financial, investment, and production provisions of the individual parts of the national economic plans of all CEMA member-states.

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES IAEA MEETING IN VIENNA

LD292257 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna Sept 29 (CTK correspondent) -- A comprehensive approach must be taken to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and removal of the nuclear threat, chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy Agency Stanislav Havel said today. Speaking at the general conference on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) he stated that it is impossible to speak about fears from failure of peace power reactors and at the same time prepare a much greater menace with nuclear weapons.

The Czechoslovak delegate stressed the extraordinary role of the IAEA in consolidating the system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. He expressed satisfaction that during checks, the agency had not found serious breaches of commitments by individual states which would justify suspicion that fissile material was being used for the production of nuclear weapons or for unknown purposes. Czechoslovakia is prepared to provide experts and equipment to help improve the system of guarantees.

Supporting proposals to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe and other parts of the world Czechoslovakia regards respect for zones without nuclear weapons and creation of new ones as an inseparable part of the system of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Stanislav Havel voiced concern that South Africa was failing to fulfil IAEA resolutions and did not make its nuclear facilities available for IAEA control. As South Africa also continues its aggressive actions against other African states, the delegate urged the international community to apply comprehensive and effective sanctions against South Africa.

Czechoslovakia will continue to take necessary measures to increase the safety of nuclear facilties, the delegate wente on to say and stressed that Czechoslovakia will also continue to take an active part in the work of IAEA.

Hans Blix, IAEA director-general underlined that nuclear energy was an irreplaceable source of energy for many countries and nuclear reactors worked ever more reliably in most states.

The IAEA general conference is attended by most of the agency's 113 member states.

TRADE MINISTER URBAN DEPARTS FOR SFRY

LD271201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, left Prague today for a working visit to Yugoslavia. During his visit he will open the Days of Czechoslovak Economy in Belgrade and he will have talks with his Yugoslav partners about questions of goods exchange between both countries.

CHNOUPEK MEETS PRC'S WU XUEQIAN AT UN 22 SEP

AU290934 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 86 p 7

[CTK report: "B. Chnoupek's Talks"]

[Excerpts] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, met with Isidor Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, in New York on 22 September. [passage omitted]

The same day, B. Chnoupek also met with Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs. In a talk conducted in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers assessed the current state of mutual relations between the CSSR and the PRC in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. They noted with satisfaction that these relations are developing in harmony with the interests of the people of the two countries. They also agreed that both sides are sincerely interested in expanding and deepening mutual cooperation. In addition they discussed the current international situation and the tasks of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. They stressed that the CSSR and the PRC are interested in maintaining and strengthening international peace and security, and in the development of international cooperation.

TWO VIETNAMESE CITIZENS GUILTY OF MURDER

AU251704 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "Shadows of the Day" column]

[Text] A double murder has been committed in the accommodation facility of the Zares national enterprise in Bratislava. Members of the district administration of the National Security Corps in Gottwaldov on 21 September apprehended two Vietnamese citizens on a justified suspicion of having committed the aforementioned criminal offense, whose motive was robbery. Both culprits have been found guilty.

BENO ADDRESSES REGIONAL CPCZ COMMITTEE ON TASKS

LD262341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee met in Usti nad Labem today to discuss the further development of the membership base of the party and raising its quality. From the report of the presidium it emerged that certain successes have been achieved in improving the quality of the membership base. However, little attention is still focused on the placement of communists in key workplaces, which is reflected in the safeguarding of the tasks of the party's social and economic program. Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking in a debate, paid tribute to the attitude taken by the North Bohemian Regional Committee to measures to ensure that the program will, by its content and spirit of comprehensiveness, become part of the consciousness of the entire party body of activists, the part of the approaches, methods and style of work of primary organizations' bodies and of each communist. He stressed that it is necessary to seek and apply new methods in party work more quickly, improve work with people in order that the quality of each party is measured not in accordance with words but according to deeds, in accordance with concrete personal contributions to resolving the urgent tasks in the current period.

JAKES ADDRESSES CENTRAL BOHEMIAN PARTY BODY

LD261859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague yesterday, the Central Bohemian Regional Party Committee discussed the main directions of improving the membership base of the party regional organization after the 17th party congress and the fulfillment of the congress's resolutions in the economic sphere. Those present noted that the economic results achieved so far for the 8 months of this year do not reflect full understanding and effective implementation of the line of speeding up economic and social development in the work of party bodies in enterprises and plants. Approximately one-third of enterprises did not fulfull their tasks.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, said at the session that it is necessary to mobilize the initiative of the working people, and to concentrate on fulfilling the qualitative indices of production. They must cooperate in this with the management and at the same time apply their checking-up function of management.

He went on to say that the tasks for the eighth 5-year plan and later are quite realistic. However, it is necessary to work and think in a new way, to strive for continually better results, and to constantly bear in mind all of society's interests.

CPCZ, CPSL OFFICIALS VISIT NEW BROADCAST CENTER

LD252102 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Otto Cmolik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Skoda, head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee today visited a new broadcast center in Bratislava. They discussed with Stefan Bachar, director of Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia, and other broadcasting staff, the elaboration of the conclusions of the 17th party congress in the ideological-thematic plans of editorial offices. In this connection, they underlined the importance of the offensive character of the economic propaganda in accelerating the strategy of Czechoslovak economic and social development. Comrades Cmolik and Skoda also visited the complex of broadcasting and production workplaces.

12,000 PEOPLE SIGN ANTI-ABORTION APPEAL

AU291656 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27-28 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] In Bohemia and Moravia an appeal to the Czech National Council not to make abortions easier has been signed by over 6,700 people. In Slovakia a similar petition has been signed by 6,100 people.

LENART PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO VACOK

LD252157 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Today Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented the Order of the Republic to Vaclav Vacok, member of the CPSL Central Committee and deputy of the Slovak National Council. The high state award was bestowed on him on his 60th birthday by the president of the republic for his years of selfless and meritorious work for the CPCZ and the socialist society.

PEACE COUNCIL APPEALS TO U.S. ON TEST BAN

AU221924 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, has appealed to the U .S. Congress to end nuclear tests and free the way to nuclear disarmament through an agreement on a general end to testing. On behalf of the GDR peace movement, the members of all strata of the people concerned about peace and security of life, representatives of diverse political and ideological directions, he writes in a telegram: "The chance given by the Soviet moratorium and its repeated prolongation must not be wasted. In the interest of the survival of mankind a change from armament to disarmament must be started immediately. There is nothing more urgent in the nuclear era."

FISCHER CONTINUES TO MEET COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD300603 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] UNO/New York, 29 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer continued his meetings with other foreign ministers on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York.

The meeting today with Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch focused on the imminent CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. Both ministers reaffirmed the need to continue the CSCE process in the interests of strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe. They stressed the common interest and the readiness of the GDR and Austria to do their utmost for a problem-free and successful course for the Vienna meeting. The two foreign ministers spoke in favor of a fruitful summit between the USSR and the United States.

Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernado Sepulveda Amor asked Oskar Fischer to convey his country's thanks for the support of the initiative of the six heads of state and government for the safeguarding of peace and for disarmament, especially for a nuclear test ban and its verification. Oskar Fischer praised Mexico's important role in this peace initiative.

Oskar Fischer had friendly meetings with Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. They praised the excellent state of relations between their countries and reaffirmed that they would cooperate closely in solving the tasks facing the 41st UN General Assembly. They briefed on the foreign policy initiatives of their countries, which were intended to contribute to the success of the Vienna CSCE follow-up conference.

Cypriot Foreign Minister George Iakovou expressed thanks during the talk with Oskar Fischer for the GDR's principled stand in the Cyprus question. It is a real help to the struggle of the people of Cyprus for independence, territorial integrity, and nonalignment.

During a friendly meeting with the Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the solidarity of the GDR with the peoples of southern Africa against the apartheid regime. Chissano praised the GDR's effective support in the struggle against apartheid, racism, and neocolonialism. He stressed that bilateral relations were fruitful at all levels and beneficial to both peoples.

Oskar Fischer and Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez discussed possibilities for shaping relations between the GDR and Bolivia and problems of the situation in the region.

FDGB'S TISCH MEETS USSR TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN

AU231406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 86 p 4

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, have had a friendly exchange of views. The partners in the talk stressed the determination of their organizations to work jointly with the representatives of trade unions of the most diverse orientation and international membership to ensure that new stimuli emanate from the 11th World Trade Union Congress for the struggle of the working people against the arms race, for the solution of the urgent social problems. [passage omitted]

AFGHAN LEADERS EXPRESS THANKS FOR GREETINGS

AU222000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Mohammad Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council; and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have sent the following message of thanks to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades! On behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the government, and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, we want to express our cordial thanks for your congratulatory message on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of restoring the independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We wish the fraternal people of the GDR, under the capable leadership of the SED, the achievement of further victories in developing a developed socialist society in implementing the directives of the 11th party congress.

We are convinced that the friendly ties existing between our peoples, governments, and parties will serve to an even greater extent the interests of the people of the two countries, as well as the strengthening of security and world peace.

We take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, health, and the industrious GDR people well-being.

With fraternal greetings
Mohammad Najibullah
Babrak Karmal
Soltan Ali Keshtmand

PANEL WITH EGYPT FOCUSES ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

NC251222 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The first panel of experts on diplomacy from Egypt and the GDR resumed its meetings at the Foreign Ministry today. The group will complete its discussion of Middle East developments, and of regional and international issues. Each party explained its country's views on these questions, and examined ways of strengthening bilateral relations in various fields.

TALKS IN TEHRAN FOCUS ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD271228 East Berlin ADN International in German 1059 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, 27 Sep (ADN) -- Future economic cooperation between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran has been the subject of talks in Tehran conducted by Manfred Schulz, deputy minister of electrical engineering and electronics. These talks focused on opportunities for expanding cooperation between the two countries in the field of electrical enginering. during his stay in Tehran, the GDR politician was received by Energy Minister Mohammad Taki Banki.

JAPANESE POLITICIANS TOUR BERLIN, LAY WREATH

LD262304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- The delegation of Japanese local politicians, at present on a visit to the GDR, was recieved by chief mayor Erhard Krack on Friday afternoon. He briefed his guests about the preparations for the 750th anniversary celebration of Berlin and the festive program.

Earlier the delegation had familiarized itself with the development of the GDR capital by means of a model and a tour of the city. The mayors from the Saitama prefecture viewed the film "Berlin 1945 and Today" which shows, among other things, the extent of the damage caused by the World War II.

During the tour the local politicians laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism.

KRENZ RECEIVES DPRK WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION

AU251846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 22 September Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met for a talk with a study delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Pak Song-pong, deputy head of the WPK Central committee department for mass organizations.

Egon Krenz briefed the Korean guests on the initiatives of the working people to implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions. He reported on the SED's experiences in the communist education of youth.

Pak Song-pong reported on the efforts of the Korean people to strengthen their home country and for the peaceful solving of the problems existing on the Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

KRENZ RECEIVES CANADIAN SPORTS MINISTER

LD262336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- Sports are making an important contribution toward international understanding and the preservation of peace. This assessment was reached by Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Otto Jelinek, minister of state for fitness and amateur sports of Canada, during a talk in Berlin on Friday. The Canadian politician is visiting the GDR at the invitation of Manfred Ewald, president of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association.

The two sides concurred in noting that the numerous sports meetings between the GDR and Canada are an expresion of the steadily developing relations between the two countries.

Minister Jelinek reported on the development of physical culture and sports in Canada and the present state of preparation of Calgary for the 1988 Winter Olympic Games. He expressed his conviction that these games would take place in a true Olympic atmosphere.

The two sides exchanged their views on current issues of the international olympic and sports movement.

BORDER GUARD ESCAPE TO WEST BERLIN 'UNNOTICED'

LD271224 Hamburg DPA in German 1139 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Sep (DPA) -- A GDR border guard succeeded in escaping unharmed to West Berlin near the Brandenburg Gate on Saturday. Another escape attempt at the Chausseestrausse crossing point in Wedding city borough failed on Friday night.

According to initial police reports, the border guard appears to have overcome the metal lattice fence and reached West Berlin territory unnoticed by his colleagues. He is at present being questioned by the police.

At around 0330 a man tried to crash through the border installations in his car at the Chausseestrausse crossing point. The car crashed into a concrete base and was badly damaged. The noise of the impact alerted West Berlin police, who from an observation tower saw frontier guards leading a man away. They could not see whether he was injured or not.

Four days ago, three GDR citizens succeeded in escaping to freedom across the Teltow canal.

KROLIKOWSKI ADDRESSES PROPAGANDISTS IN HALLE

LD292316 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, spoke to over 1,000 propagandists in Halle today on questions of economic strategy. He stressed that, with an eye to the year 2000, the course of the Main Task in its unity of economic and social policy would be resolutely continued. Key technologies and the increasingly diverse cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries are of growing importance here.

Earlier, Werner Krolikowski acquainted himself at the Piesteritz agricultural chemicals combine on new intensification measures. As an example of modern technology, a carbide furnace was tapped with the process being controlled by a microcomputer. The combine produces 90 percent of the GDR's phosphate fertilizer and it exports to 55 countries.

LAZAR MEETS WITH BELGIAN COUNTERPART, OTHERS

Protocol Signed

Ld292031 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Brussels, September 29 (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and his party paying an official visit to Belgium met Prime Minister Wilfried Martens at the Egmont Palace on Monday. Present at the meeting were Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs, Willy Tilemans, ambassador of Belgium to Hungary, several senior representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade and the prime ministerial cabinet, and several civilian and military leaders of Brussels and Brabant province.

Official Hungarian-Belgian talks started after the meeting with Gyorgy Lazar and Wilfried Martens holding tete-a-tete talks for half an hour. Then, in the presence of the two prime ministers, the parties signed a protocol extending the 1975 agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Belgian-Luxembourgian economic union to another ten years. The agreement expresses the parties' intention to further expand relations on the basis of reciprocal interests and grant one another the most favoured nation treatment in the fields of cooperation stipulated by agreement, first of all in the chemical, pharmaceutical, electronic and food industries, machine engineering, and services.

Then the talks continued with a plenary session with the involvement of members of the two delegations: State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Imre Szabo, state secretary of industry, Istvan Torok, state secretary of foreign trade, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister, and Jozsef Nemeth, ambassador of Hungary to Belgium, as well as Leo Tindemans, foreign minister, Herman de Croo, minister of communications and foreign trade, Willy Tilemans, ambassador of Belgium to Hungary, and Frans Baekelandt, chief political director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The fact that Gyorgy Lazar is the first Hungarian prime minister to visit the Kingdom of Belgium since 1945 attributes distinguished importance to talks. The two prime ministers have launched talks in a favourable atmosphere as both parties declared on several occasions that bilateral relations were free of problems, and the ties of the two countries with diverging social systems are not hindered by disturbing factors.

Banyasz on Talks

LD292256 Budapest MTI in English 2140 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Brussels, September 29 (MTI) -- After the talks governmental spokesman Reszo Banyasz announced:

Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and his party, and the Belgian delegation headed by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens held a two-hour plenary discussion at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Monday in the afternoon. The talks were held in cordial atmosphere characterizing the harmonious relations of the two countries in the recent years and reflected the mutual intention to expand cooperation.

Both parties stressed the significance of personal meetings in the dynamic development of relations. They also termed it as important that although two countries are loyal members to different alliance systems, they strive, in the spirit of openness, to promote talks on European issues, for instance, on arms reduction and limitation. Prime Minister Martens expressed his convction that Gyorgy Lazar's current visit is a new, important step in the relations of the two countries with similar size and population. The Belgian prime minister emphasized that the events of Hungary's internal policy are followed with keen attention and the consistence of Hungarian policy is highly appreciated in Belguim. He said that all conditions were available for the further development of bilateral political, economic and cultural relations.

Gyorgy Lazar expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome, and pointed out that Prime Minister Marten's visit to Hungary in 1984 November was an important event not only from the aspect of bilateral relations. The present meeting is again part of the East-West dialogue. Although the parties did not approach all issues in the same way, the talks would contribute to the construction of a more peaceful and balanced world, he said. Gyorgy Lazar expressed his hope that the obstacles to the success of a Soviet-American summit would be removed. It is a promising sign that the Helsinki process has survived and the Stockholm conference ended with success recently. We wish much success to the Vienna talks. In compliance with the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states we would like to see an advance in arms limitation and disarmament, Gyorgy Lazar said.

The Belgian negotiating party also stressed the significance of advances in confidence-building and verified disarmament.

Analysing bilateral relations Gyorgy Lazar stressed that since the visits to Budapest of Prime Minister Martens and Prince Albert high-level contacts have become continuous, business consultations have experienced a boom, and cultural and human relations developed favourably. We are interested in the comprehensive development of these relations, he said. Hungary and Belgium could become more important partners for one another. In the economic field there are favourable opportunities for direct cooperation in production, the involvement of Belgian capital in Hungarian investment projects, cooperation in third markets, and foundation of joint ventures. It is very important for Hungary, of course, that the trade policy conditions under which the Hungarian goods find an access to the Belgian market should improve.

Gyorgy Lazar invited Prime Minister Martens for a visit to Hungary.

Wilfried Martens and his wife gave a gala dinner in honour of Gyorgy Lazar and his wife at the Egmont Palace Monday night. Present at the gala dinner were the Hungarian statesmen belonging to Gyorgy Lazar's party, several members of the Belgian Government, and senior representatives of the political, economic and cultural life of that country. At the cordial gala dinner toasts were delivered by the two prime ministers.

Wilfried Martens pointed out that the joint road covered by the two countries reflects mutual understanding and respect which make it possible to improve East-West relations.

Gyorgy Lazar expressed his conviction that the development of Hungarian-Belgian relations sets a good example for the possibility and mutual advantages of cooperation between states of different social systems and different alliance affiliation.

Monday afternoon Gyorgy Lazar's wife, accompanied by Lieve Martens, the wife of the Belgian prime minister, visited Gent, the 'Florence of the north'. She called on the lord mayor and saw the sights of the ancient historical city.

Tuesday morning Gyorgy Lazar is scheduled to meet King Baudouin I, to visit the town hall, see the old gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, and take part in the lunch Herman de Croo will give in his honour. Later on, at a reception to be given by Prince Albert, honoary president of the Belgian Office for Foreign Trade, the Hungarian prime minister is to meet senior representatives of the Belgian business life.

Gyorgy Lazar is scheduled to return to Budapest early in the evening.

SARLOS, DELEGATION DEPART FOR FRG 29 SEP

LD291305 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, left for Munich on the invitation of the West German Bundestag. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Ilona Cservenka, vice-president of the National Assembly. Present was Ernst-Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Hungary.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL MEETS PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD292041 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- The Chinese parliamentary delegation which is paying an official visit to Hungary under the leadership of Liao Hanseng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, held talks with a Hungarian negotiating group headed by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, at the Parliament building on Monday. Present at the talks was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary.

Janos Peter gave briefs on the latest history of Hungary, laying particular emphasis on the role the USSR was playing in the development of Hungary. He referred to the open character of Hungarian economy, and the efforts aimed at democratization in internal policy. Janos Peter also spoke of the election act, and the composition and work of parliament.

In his answer Liao Hanseng emphasized that China's development has not been unbroken since 1949 as it was hindered by errors and among other factors, by the cultural revolution. The right course was shown by the third plenary session of the Central Committee in 1978. Since then the modernizaton of economy has become a priority. Since the study of Hungarian experiences has been of great help in that effort, the People's Republic of China intends to develop bilateral relations and cooperation.

As to international affairs, the parties agreed that peaceful construction work can only continue under stable external circumstances. They expressed hope that the Soviet-American talks would finally result in nuclear disarmament. It was stressed that small and medium-size countries can and must also express their opinion to make a favourable impact on the international situation.

Liao Hanseng invited a delegation of the Hungarian parliament to China. The Hungarian side accepted the invitation with thanks.

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD292306 Budapest MTI in English 2113 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), arrived in Hungary Monday night on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Alessandro Natta is accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI leadership and head of the CC's International Affairs Department, and Renato Sandri, member of the Central Committee.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Alessandro Natta met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Present at the airport was Emilio Paolo Bassi, ambassador of the Italian Republic to Hungary.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD300815 Budapest MTI in English 0700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 30 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation attending the 41st General Assembly session of the United Nations organizations, continued to have bilateral talks on Monday.

Peter Varkonyi and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' discussed current international issues, efforts for settling the Middle East situation and the opportunities for the development of Hungarian-Syrian relations.

During their meeting, Peter Varkonyi and Dante Caputo, Argentine foreign minister, agreed that further efforts should be made for the protection of peace and international security and against the arms race.

The Hungarian foreign minister and Enrique Iglesias, Uruguayan foreign minister, discussed international issues and the opportunities for the development of bilateral relations.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES INCOMING AFGHAN ENVOY

LD260145 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- On Thursday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met Sarwar Mangal, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy.

COLOMBIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD260305 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- On Thursday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of Colombia to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was deputy foreign minister Gabor Nagy.

ROMANIAN WRITERS' DELEGATION VISITS

AU271941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 27/9/1986 -- A delegation of the Writers' Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by D.R. Popescu, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the organization, now visiting the Hungarian People's Republic, called on Lenard Pal, secretary of the CC of the HSWP.

During the talks held on the occasion the sides highlighted the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Hungary. They also expressed the wish to further expand the collaboration between the two countries on multiple planes. In the context the sides underscored the contribution made by the writers in the two countries to strengthening the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Hungarian one.

CUBAN WORKERS INVOLVED IN BUDAPEST FRACAS

LD291352 Budapest MTI in English 1313 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- As reported yesterday, at Sunday dawn a mass fight broke out in the cultural hall of a Budapest textile factory and its vicinity, involving young Cuban workers preparing to return after four year's work. They came for the Sunday night carnival from several places of the country. Towards midnight the police was alarmed after groups of 30-40 people began to hustle and break furniture. The march of a few hundred young people, escorted by two police cars, was disturbed by stone throwing and the fight continued at the culture hall. The fresh police and military force deployed put an end to the two-hour mass fight by 4 a.m. questioning is in progress, and investigations continue for further offenders throughout the country under the Budapest deputy attorney general.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES UN ON NAMIBIA ISSUE

AU241546 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 - 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "Poland's Stance Vis-a-Vis Namibia's Independence']

[Text] PAP New York -- PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt writes: "Poland, a member of the UN Council for Namibian Affairs for years, firmly and consistently demands freedom for this country, which is under occupation by the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. We have expressed this while taking part in many international meetings and rending assistance to the struggle of the Namibian people," said Marian Orzechowski, PPR minister of foreign affairs, during the 14th UN General Assembly [UNGA] special session in New York on Friday.

"Unfortunately, the United Nations must today also occupy itself with an issue whose solution is at least 25 years overdue," he said. "Therefore today's session is all the more important, and all the more important will be its results. They should leave no illusion as to the desire of international society concerning this issue, and no insinuations likely to be employed against the immediate granting of independence to Namibia.

"This year marks the 20th anniversary of the adoption by UNGA of the 27 October 1966 resolution which deprived the RSA of its mandate over Namibia. The illegal occupation of Namibian territory has already been tolerated for 20 years. A country and a people have been allowed to be constantly and ruthlessly exploited, basic human rights have been violated, human honor has been debased, apartheid practices have been brought over from the RSA, the population has been disturbed and divided, death and suffering have been inflicted on it, and it has been condemned to poverty.

"We can no longer tolerate these abuses, this disregard of the will of international society, and this violation of this society's legal decisions. It is necessary to put an end to this firmly and rapidly," M. Orzechowski stressed.

He then said that "the UN plan to liberate Namibia contained in Security Council Resolution No. 435 of 1978 remains the only fair basis on which to solve the Namibian question. The Pretoria regime, applying maneuvers and tricks and imposing new conditions all the time, is doing everything it can do nullify this plan and continue its occupation of Namibian territory.

"This is clearly illustrated by the actions in Namibia aimed at perpetuating the current, illegal state of affairs. Mass repression and terror, the arrest and murder of Namibian freedom fighters, the material and personnel expansion of RSA Armed Forces on Namibian soil, and stubborn attempts to impose on Namibian a so-called domestic solution based on collaboration groups and a so-called provisional government -- these are only the main actions.

"We do not share the illusion still often suffered by the RSA'S Western partners whereby cooperation with the Pretoria regime by means of trade, investments, and talks will succeed in making the regime change its mind and alter its domestic and foreign policy. Have these illusions not already been dissipated by the bitter experience of the so-called contact group of five? Cooperation with the apartheid regime has merely strengthened it militarily and economically and provided it with a kind of moral alibi for conducting a bloody operation against its own population, terrorist attacks on neighboring states, and maintaining Namibia under a colonial yoke."

The minister added that in order to achieve immediate liberation for Namibia, Poland is in favor of increased aid and support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. "This is a fair and legal struggle. The introduction of comprehensive and obligatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter would be an important way of forcing the RSA to abandon its policy toward Namibia so far. Poland expressed its firm support for this measure at the Paris conference on sactions against the RSA and at the Vienna conference concerning Namibia's immediate independence."

Minister M. Orzechowski stressed: "Our country fully supports and solidarizes itself with the peoples of southern Africa, SWAPO, and other national liberation movements. In accordance with our unwavering and consistent dedication toward independence and self-determination for nations, we will render them assistance to the best of our ability. For these basic reasons, Poland, as a long-standing member of the Council for Namibian Affairs, will fully support any decisions by the UNGA special session aimed at liberating Namibia as quickly as possible from the colonial yoke under which the Namibian people have been suffering too long."

BARYLA SPEAKS ON POLISH-GDR PARTY COOPERATION

AU241659 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Sep 86 p 6

[Statement made by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 19 September Cottbus seminar on cooperation between regional party organizations of the Polish and GDR border regions]

[Text] We regard the Cottbus seminar as an importent element of improvements in party work methods and as one way of implementing the decisions made by the PZPR first secretary and the SED general secretary at the end of December 1985. The significance of this is all the greater since the Cottbus seminar took place on the heels of the recent PZPR and SED congresses and thus became a practical implementation of the decisions made by them. The seminar pondered on ways and means of achieving even better results in the economy, science, technological progress, and culture. Mutual exchanges of views between the first secretaries of the voivodship PZPR committees and the SED regional secretaries in border regions inspire us with optimism. We have adopted an extensive and concrete action program, which will be advantageous for both sides and will render good service to our countries' development.

DAILY VIEWS CHANGES IN RELATIONS WITH CHINA

AU291154 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 26-27-28 Sep 86 p 2

[Tadeusz Pioro commentary: "Poland, China in the Eighties"]

[Text] The second half of the last decade and first half of this one have brought China many new solutions and developments that are already capable of assessment on the basis of concrete results. Chinese economic development strategy has changed; it is based on cost-effectiveness analysis both on a national level and on the level of smaller economic units. Social needs and contacts with the world, plus objective domestic conditions, have caused a shift in economic priorities. Now it is no longer heavy industry followed by light industry and agriculture, and at the very end heavy industry.

China has opened up to the world, although this is not an easy process. Special economic zones have appeared on Chinese territory where the West has started to make investments, taking advantages of increasingly greater concessions and incentives, and not just in these economic zones.

Domestic policy has also made an about-face toward greater moderation. Such terms as "enemy of the people" or "right-wing reactionary" have been erased quite radically, resulting in the rehabilitation of several million people who were persecuted earlier on. Public discussion about the population's standard of living has also commenced, and a rise in this standard of living has been promised in line with the country's modernization. By the way, this was one of the motives behind the general revival of the market and rise in productivity.

Beijing's new foreign policy is accompanying these far-reaching domestic changes. China's relations with the Soviet Union and the remaining European socialist countries have improved, albeit more sluggishly than expected. Before, Romania was the only country to maintain broad economic ties with the PRC. This improved climate concerning relations with Beijing has also, of course, affected Poland. Here it ought to be stressed that this improvement is not regarded as a short-term phenomenon, but a more durable trend in bilateral economic policy and international politics.

The Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation commenced its activity in Beijing in 1985. Its first session was held in Warsaw in November last year. The chairmen of both state planning committees -- Manfred Gorywoda on the Polish side and Song Ping on the PRC side -- commenced, during the 6-day talks, a new stage in economic relations between both countries and planned cooperation between both central planning bodies. They laid down the rules governing trade and scientific-technological cooperation.

It was also noted at this session that the 150 percent growth in trade that had been planned for 1985 had actually been exceeded and had reached over 1.5 billion Swiss francs (Polish-Chinese accounts are conducted in this currency). This increase was also inspired by the additional agreements concluded between Polish foreign trade enterprises and several Chinese provinces.

The long-term trade agreement for 1986-90 that has already been concluded foresees trade to the value of 6.5 billion Swiss francs. However, considering the possibilities and needs of both countries' economies, there are real chances that Polish-Chinese trade in the second half of the eighties will exceed 9 billion Swiss francs.

China has always been an interesting market for us not least because of the fact that 1 billion inhabitants means 1 billion consumers. On the other hand, this country has huge raw material resources which, at its present development stage, it is incapable of processing in the amounts it needs. It is also worth recalling that as far back as the fifties, in exchange for Chinese raw materials, we sold China its first sugar refinery "fully fitted out," and that was the start of our international specialization on is sphere.

The trade structure with China is no doubt favorable for us. From China we import market goods (one-third of all our Chinese imports), mainly fabrics, leather goods, raw materials, and agricultural-food commodities. However, we export to China more than we import (60 percent of our exports to this country), most of all machinery and equipment needed by the Chinese in order to develop their fuel and energy base; road, rail, and maritime transportation; electronics and automation industries; and to mechanize their agriculture.

Such a structure is of course also favorable to the Chinese side, one of the reasons being that goods that are subject to various kinds of protection rackets on Western markets, such as fabrics, are sold to Poland.

Nor has agriculture been omitted. Last July, the first agricultural agreement was signed by the appropriate bodies of both countries, involving cooperation in animal breeding, the artificial germination of agricultural plants; seeds; flowers; exchange of animal sperm; fruit, vegetable, meat, and poultry proceeding; and even bee-keeping.

As we have already said, this increased trade is accompanied by political moves designed to improve bilateral relations in the international sphere. One sign of this was the June 1985 visit to Poland by the delegation from the National People's Congress. At that time, PRC parliamentarians held talks with the Sejm, which revived direct contacts between both countries after a long break.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's working visit, announced in Beijing during his tour to the Asian countries, will no doubt enhance these contacts and impart a more comprehensive nature to them.

SEJM MEETS, APPROVES CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN

Ministerial Changes

LD291846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Sejm met today for the first meeting in the fall session. Over to our reporter.

Good day, ladies and gentlemen. Here is the Sejm Studio. After a discussion lasting many hours, the Sejm passed a resolution on the assumptions of the central annual plan for 1987 and on the government report on the course and results of the introduction of the economic reform in 1981-85. The Sejm also passed an act on changes in the budget for the current year.

The resolution on the assumptions of the central annual plan for next year states that the main social aims and economic tasks are in accordance with the preliminary program of the national social economic plan for 1986-90. They take into account current factors and assume an acceleration of the processes of efficient development of the economy. The Sejm expressed the view that the indices for the increase in the national income, industrial production, and agricultural production contained in the plan assumptions should be taken as minimal and, in the course of the plan's implementation, one should strive to exceed them.

In the resolution concerning the government report on the course and results of introducing the economic reform, it was stressed that the reform, introduced in exceptionally difficult conditions, has stood firm without losing its basic character. The Sejm supports the general directions of further transformations expressed in this government report.

The chamber also passed the law on civil registry documents.

In the next item on the agenda changes were made in the composition of the Council of Ministers. On the recommendation of Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner the Sejm recalled Czeslaw Piotrowski from the post of minister of mining and power, and Kazimierz Zygulski from the post of minister of culture and art.

Jan Szlachta was elected minister of mining and power, and Aleksander Krawczuk minister of culture and art.

Resolution Passed

LD292337 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 29 Sep 86

["Sejm Resolution on Assumptions of 1987 Plan (abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 29 -- The Sejm (parliament) resolution on the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1987 stated that the main social tasks and economic targets are in tune with the initial draft national soci-economic plan for the years 1986-1990, take into account current determinants and provide for the speeding up -- according to the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress -- of effectiveness processes in the national economy's development.

The Sejm voiced a view that the assumed indices for the growth of the national income set at 3.2-3.5 percent, for industrial output -- at 3.0-3.4, and for agricultural production -- at 1.5 percent should be taken as minimum ones and one should strive to exceed them in the course of the plan's implementation.

These targets should be achieved with the growth of labour force by 0.3 percent (which makes it necessary to intensivy efforts to make a rational use of it), fixed assets -- by about 3 percent and the supply of basic fuels, raw and intermediate materials for production by 1.4 percent, which calls for intensifying austerity measures.

It is necessary to increase the use of intensive development factors. In this respect the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan provide for the growth of productivity by at least 3.0 percent, reducing the national income's energy consumption by 1.8-2.1 percent and its material consumption by 1.4-1.7 percent, further speeding up of the technological and organizational progress, and starting new technologies and manufacture of new products which are carriers of technological progress in 1987.

Taking into account the necessity to increase the economy's development capacities, the Sejm considered as right the planned proportions of the division of means for consumption and development, reflected in the planned increase of consumption by 2.1 percent, and was of the opinion that the growth of the gross investment outlays should amount to 2.7-3 percent.

The Sejm was of the opinion that the further work on the 1987-plan should take into account measures aimed to restore the market equilibrium.

The Sejm considered it right that the priority should be given to the housing construction and came out in favour of building at least 203,000 apartments.

The Sejm found it indispensable that the plan specify systemic solutions to secure the required growth of Polish exports, and recommended the government to take up effective measures to improve the quality of goods and services.

Economic Reform

LD292344 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 29 -- The Sejm is invariably of the opinion that the economic reform initiated in 1981, is of historic significance as it determines the resolution of complex economic, social and political problems which face the state.

It has become one of the reform's main assumptions to skillfully associate strategic central planning with enterprises' initiative and independence.

In spite of the fact that the reform is being introduced against huge material barriers and the foreign trade barrier, which has been increased by restrictions, it has defended itself. In general, the positive assessment is primarily confirmed by the improvement of the economic situation in the years 1982-1985. In some branches of the economy, it was not satisfactory and did not correspond to public demands and aspirations, but clearly testified to the reversal of unfavourable trends in production and the balancing of the supply and the demand.

While taking into account all the to-date experiences the Sejm confirms the rightness of the adopted line of the reform.

The key provisions and principles of the systemic changes, contained in the resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress and in laws, are confirmed by the Sejm to be correspondent to the needs of the economy and the expectations of society. The decline of extensive factors of growth, the growing decapitalization, large debt, difficulties in foreign trade and the growing challenges of civilization in the field of technical progress all call for intensifying the hitherto activities to accerate the implementation of the reform in the direction of its target solutions.

The support which the 10th PUWP Congress granted to the reform while coming out for its irreversibility and for advancing to its second stage is a fact of fundamental socio-political significance. The Sejm will continue to safeguard the observance of key principles of the reform described in the rules of law, inspiring the further intensification of its improvement.

The Sejm supports the general directions of transformations described in the governmental report on the course and results of implementing the economic reform in 1981-1985. What is necessary at present is in-depth work by the government aimed at putting to detail the concept of the second stage of the reform. The point of the second stage should be to introduce an effective, pro-efficiency economic mechanism which would induce economic coercion.

The Sejm supports the introduction of economic coercion into the economy as a means of generating activity, innovativeness and effectiveness. This should ensue in a clear correlation of incomes and wages with work effects. It also supports the following as the necessary conditions for the correct functioning of economic mechanisms forging effectiveness -- the intensification of activities on behalf of streamlining investments; growth of exports, accelerating technical progress, market and financial equilibrium, countering decapitalization and limiting subsidies.

The Sejm states that shaping a qualitatively new social consciousness contributing to the introduction of changes modernizing the economy and searching for social support for the reform remains one of the significant tasks.

ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION DISCUSSES ISSUES

LD300824 Warsaw PAP in English 0652 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2 -- Creating necessary conditions for the realization of tasks envisaged in the draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990 and for the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform requires improved economic mechanisms and new instruments for flexibly reacting to adverse phenomena, particularly in balancing the economy -- these are the key conclusions drawn at a meeting of the secretariat of the Commission for the Economic Reform here today.

The discussion based on the bill amending certain laws which define the functioning of the socialized economy.

The proposed solutions were an outcome of many-month work and discussions in many milieus and government bodies, stressed First Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek who presided over the debates.

The discussants came out for the strengthening of the principle of one-man responsibility in the case of enterprise directors. Higher demands in relations to directors and their duty to improve professional qualifications would be accompanied by their stronger material position.

The implementation of the second stage of economic reform should be accompanied by accelerated differentiation in organizational structures in line with the changing needs and economic conditions. Adopting appropriate regulations on the principles of setting-up joint ventures should be instrumental to this end.

The tendency towards strengthening the role of enterprise and dramatic increase of the scope of its self-financing abilities will be accompanied by increased effectiveness of the central plan. With this end in view, the participants proposed that the national socio-economic plan should bind the voivodship plans regarding the basic assumptions of the state socio-economic policy.

The secretariat of the Commission for the Economic Reform regarded the wages policy as the domain of decisive significance for balancing the economy and curbing inflation. To halt the extensive, unjustified growth of pay was regarded as essential. It was determined that enterprises rising wages at the cost of extensive pressure on profits will be confronted with tough economic sanctions.

Participants in the meeting came out for the introduction of principles of work evaluation while determining pay tables.

CULTURE MINISTER DESCRIBES FUTURE TASKS

LD292325 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 29 -- Pointing to the politicizing of literay life in Poland, the newly appointed culture minister Professor Aleksander Krawczuk told PAP his task is to "ease disputes, to talk with everybody and to seek roads of genuine agreement."

"People say, which I must also admit, that facts particularly alarming and not serving the development of Polish culture have taken place in it over the past few years. I mean divisions, boycotts and conflicts of milieux well known some time ago. Actually, these are things of the past, but various kinds of resentment and distrust on both sides remained. This resulted in, for instance, the disappearance of literary criticism, in attempts, on both sides, to make no mention of sometimes very outstanding works. There has been an absolutely paradoxical phenomenon: the politicizing of literary life with very fatal effects that ensued.

"It is exactly in this area that I see my task as a minister. It is the task to ease disputes, to talk to everybody, to seek roads of genuine agreement and to respect views of all people. I can say that I come from the ancient world, the world of many gods, each of whom had his vices and values, the world in which good was mixed with evil. Therefore, I have a natural inclination to recognize different attitudes and not to divide the world only dichotomically: on the one hand -- only good and on the other -- only evil. And just like all people of ancient times I cannot understand, which I honestly admit, any fanaticism and people saying: It is me and only me who is right," Minister Krawczuk said.

"It is the duty of the socialist state to facilitate access to culture for broadly perceived society but also to promote the manifestation of all talented people.

"Socialist culture must be open to absolutely all human questions and values. It is also to be such a kind of culture that consists in maintaining national and regional traditions, as without them one can easily lose the sense of identity. Also, socialist culture must be bold and must make new proposals," the minister said.

When asked about what he would regard as the most important issue, he said:

"The Jagiellonian University survived so many centuries because it respected both structures developed by itself and other, external structures. It is this principle, the principle of respect rather than conservatism, that I would also like to apply".

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS DISSIDENT MICHNIK

PM300700 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with former Polish Workers Defense Committee leader Adam Michnik by Jean Krauze in Warsaw -- date not given, first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Warsaw -- Adam Michnik has not changed. He is lively, enthusiastic, full of ideas for himself and others, and is less willing than ever to give up the fight but is still convinced that it is necessary to seek a compromise with the government which has been imposed on Polish society. However, since 13 December 1981 he has only been free for a total of 8 months. It would be ridiculous to claim that all those years of imprisonment have had no effect on him. But if anybody hoped to break or silence him in this way, they have failed. He has written more than ever while in prison.

In the interview we are publishing below to mark the 10th anniversary of the creation of the Workers Defense Committee [KOR] (of which he was a prominent member in the early days, if not a founder member), he assesses these years which have seen the growth of the Polish opposition.

[Krauze] You were released, together with Bogdan Lis, 1 month before most of the other well-known political prisoners. You have therefore had more time to assess the political situation.

[Michnik] Generally speaking the situation has not changed for several years. The government is not capable of initiating reforms and remedies this by creating institutions just for show. Society, for its part, does not think it desirable to launch into confrontation and I think it is right not to do so because such a confrontation might have deplorable consequences. We therefore have a state of cold civil war.

However, since the release of the political prisoners, we have had a new situation which may open the door to dialogue and real reform. But I am not in a position to predict what the leadership's attitude will be. I think their intentions are still unclear. Perhaps they are really convinced that it is necessary to talk. On the other hand, perhaps they simply want to mislead the West and make people think that the opposition is no longer being stifled and that Solidarity no longer exists. It would be naive of them to do so. But this government has already so often behaved in a way I regard as irrational that I cannot rule out this hypothesis.

A Model of Collective Behavior [subhead]

[Krauze] Interior Minister General Kiszczak has just explained that most of those who have been released are not "partners in the national accord."

[Michnik] That is a very good example. Does this mean that Gen Kiszczak has the God-given ability to decide who is a partner and who is not? Why should Bujak, who has millions of workers behind him, or Fraszyniuk not be partners while somebody like Miodowicz (chairman of the official trade unions) who was appointed by the government, is a partner? This is a childish and hence very dangerous way of thinking.

[Krauze] From what you have seen in the month since your release, do you not think that opposition activity in Poland has declined considerably?

[Michnik] It is very difficult for me to answer that. But show me another communist country where the existence of 500 clandestine publications is even conceivable. Even if you accept this hypothesis of some reduction in these activities as a result of weariness and so forth, the opposition is still the only force capable of negotating with the government.

Krauze] Are young people still joining the opposition?

[Michnik] Of course. I see people who were children at the time of the Gdansk agreements and who are now workers joining.

[Krauze] Workers and not just students?

[Michnik] Yes, workers.

[Krauze] Have not the Solidarity leaders been weakened to some extent? When a man like Walesa is forced by circumstances to repeat the same thing for 6 years, surely his words lose some of their impact?

[Michnik] Of course. This is the problem which faces all movements whose leaders have to try and maintain a balance between the demands of the present and the demands of the future. And when we talk of the future we are forced to say unpopular things. They are unpopular for two reasons: First, because we are urging people to behave in a way which prompts repression. Second, because we still advocate a dialogue in which many people do not believe. This is a problem. But I still see no alternative to the course chosen by Walesa and the Solidarity leadership.

[Krauze] It is exactly 10 years since the KOR was formed by a group of intellectuals to help the workers imprisoned after the Random and Ursus riots. Have all those efforts and that enthusiasm and suffering had no other effect than to make it possible for there to be no more political prisoners in Poland now, for a few days at least?

[Michnik] It is possible. But if I think about my life during this period, and the lives of my friends and all Poles, I can say this: In the course of these 10 years there has been a detotalitarianization of society. This process has passed through different phases of varying intensity. But the fact is that the group of 15 people who formed the KDR represented a model of collective behavior. To put it simply the aim was to combine an obstinate struggle for human rights with the rejection of violence. That had a great influence on social behavior in Poland, on society's self-education, on the emergence of a new kind of social ties, and on the spread of a new democratic model. This is all new. We, who had experienced the nationalist slogans which were brandished in the sixties, antisemitism and so forth, were afraid that the government would succeed in demoralizing people. That was not the case. The few traces of this which remain are an unusual and fringe phenomenon.

[Krauze] Are you not afraid of the state of mind represented by the Confederation for an Independent Poland -- a nationalist opposition party led by Leszek Moczulski, who was himself recently released from prison?

[Michnik] I do not think anybody could now make the same accusations against Leszek Moczulski as were made 10 years ago. These people have improved.

Prevented a Civil War [subhead]

[Krauze] Are KOR's principles still valid?

[Michnik] Not entirely. For instance the KOR rules out any conspiracy or clandestine activity. After 13 December such conspiracy was forced on us by the government. The KOR heralded this movement. But it drew up a style of thinking which is still relevant and which is based on seeking compromise, and rejecting revolutionary rhetoric and an "all or nothing" attitude. Above all it imposed some limits on itself and recognized the role played by the church. This is all still valid. The principle of one group showing solidarity in defending others is even more valid.

[Krauze] At times you have spoken disdainfully and almost insulting about government representatives, for instance when addressing Gen Kiszczak in the letters you sent him from your cell. Surely there is some inconsistency between this tone and the importance you attach to dialogue and to seeking an agreement?

[Michnik] I am not a trade union leader. I am an intellectual speaking on his own behalf. I try to see this disdainful language, as you call it, only when the government members deserve it. I cannot be satisfied with the humanitarianism of a government which releases me after sentencing me. And the reason why I call for dialogue despite the nature of this government is that I want to prevent civil war from which no democratic system has ever emerged. And, after all, I am not Mr Kiszczak's psychoanalyst or confessor. It is not he who interests me but Polish affairs.

[Krauze] You wrote no less than five books in prison. Is it very easy to write in Polish prisons?

[Michnik] No, it is very difficult. But I felt that the government was stealing 5 years of my life. And I said to myself: No, I must steal this time from them. That is why I worked so hard. It was not just a matter of writing books, I had to know whether I would be able to justify my life during this period of imprisonment. It was even more difficult to get what I wrote out of prison. In Barczewo (the last place he was held) the surveillance system was very intensive. There were cameras and microphones everywhere. They forced me to strip completely in their attempts to find what I was hiding. But they never found anything.

Every system has loopholes. I succeeded in taking advantage of them. I was allowed to borrow books from the prison library, and sometimes to receive some books from outside, and I was never deprived of pen and paper, although my notes were stolen when I was released. I would like to be fair. Although the guards in other prisons were hard on Fraszyniuk and Bielecki (the clandestine publisher), I was not ill-treated. Each time they choose scapegoats. This time it was them. In 1968 it was me.

[Krauze] The West will very probably react very positively to the release of the political prisoners and will change its attitude toward the Polish regime. In these conditions what do you expect from the West?

[Michnik] We have never expected much from the West. But there is no doubt that if we are imprisoned again, we hope that Western public opinion will pay attention to it, in their own best interests.

RETURN OF SOME WORK 'ELITES' CONSIDERED FAVORABLE

AU171934 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 37, 13 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Anna Przeclawska, Warsaw University professor in pedagogy and deputy chairman of the PRON National Committee: "We Need Work Elites"]

[Excerpts] The present principles of selecting managing cadres at various level continue to be criticized with increasing frequency. People criticize the so-called key schemes and the negative selection of cadres and stress that personal qualities such as competence, honesty, commitment, and ability should be determining factors in appointments to responsible positions. [passage omitted]

Before we can ensure positive selections for leading positions we need an extensive and natural inflow of young and valuable cadres -- of bright people who are willing to work. However, large number of our people, especially young people, have no interest in leadership positions. According to many surveys, the desire to achieve a responsible post and to follow a state or political career occupies one of the last positions in the list of one's life ambitions. It is interesting to know that this is often true of valuable young people who are not self-centered and who have no use for the consumer lifestyle. The higher one's education, the more obvious is the trend toward escaping from the commitments of power and toward organizing one's own life and that of one's family on a private basis. This state of affairs has existed for quite a few years, but it seems not to have occasioned the necessary concern on our party. [passage omitted]

I think that one of the means to solve this problem is to reinstate elitism within our society in order to counter the egalitarian attitudes which have been fostered in our country for a number of years.

The notion of "elite" has been thoroughly compromised in our social awareness, and the popular meaning of "elite" and "elitism" amounts to a denial of democracy. These terms hark back to the periods when closed circles of various people defended the exclusiveness of their values. This state of affairs was additionally intensified by the most recent painful events when the privileges of the "power elite" were much greater than its duties and when the dominate consumer lifestyle saw material riches as the only value. [passage omitted]

We need professional, occupational, cultural, and regional cadres which should be increasingly instrumental in calling the tune in the communities and social circles from which they hail. There is nothing formal about the emergence of such elites. They cannot be appointed and established, and one cannot join them by a written application form. At times, some teams, associations, and unions can develop into elites, but this is merely an accident. Elites emerge on the principle of accepting what is different and abandoning the rule that everything must be the same. Elites call for initiative, competence, originality, commitment to the issues that are of crucial significance for a given community, and this community's approval of achievements, which become a source of genuine authority and a force of attraction. [passage omitted]

Before intellectual elites can emerge, we must have a climate that favors free discussions, exchanges of views, and comparisons of principles, which can be most controversial, provided they are backed by objective arguments. If we want the intellectual movement to stimulate and revitalize the course of our community life we must extend the scope of free discussions at various levels. All kinds of discussion clubs and mass media must be open to argument. The mass media should give up the practice of rationing "information," restricting the freedom of discussion, and promoting "self-censorship," which is still very rigorous on occasions. Journalism that allows for public clashes of views is an important element of intellectual discussion.

Elites may become a natural soil for healthy aspirations. They will attract all those who have the ability to forge ahead and they will accept their successes, at the same time exerting informal control over the moral and social meaning of these successes. Elites will create platforms for communities without ignoring individualities and will stimulate activity, verifying its results. To some extent they will fulfill the function of traditional local communities, the lack of which we feel in this institutionalized mass society.

When we speak about the necessity to train cadre reserves, let us bear in mind that this will be very difficult to achieve in a society that is exaggeratedly egalitarian, that adheres to mediocre standards, that is identical in its aspirations and reactions, and in which an individual who in any way distinguishes himself becomes isolated and left to himself. But the thing is that a lonely person is more likely to face the danger of dissociation from reality and of making errors.

Let us create favorable conditions for the return of various types of the communities of work elites. If we want our life to become richer and more interesting, let us not be suspicious toward the people who stand out above others. Let us create conditions that encourage them to act. Let us not try to force the existing social setups into the framework of hackneyed schemes. Let us allow them to follow their own styles and let us seriously regard the role they can play. Thanks to them, the socially important values will become more convincing.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT PLOIESTI MASS RALLY

AU261116 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0905 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Ploiesti mass rally occasioned by his working visit to Prahova County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades: I want to begin by extending, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you and to all residents of Prahova County and Ploiesti Municipality. [cheers, chants]

We are in Prahova County on a working visit. Since this is the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we wanted to meet with the working people, with the party organizations, and the managerial councils in industrial and agricultural units in Prahova County and Ploiesti Municipality to discuss how the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and for our homeland's firm advance toward communism are being implemented. [cheers, chants]

We have visited several industrial units in Cimpina and Ploiesti, two agricultural cooperatives in Bucov commune. On the whole, our impressions are positive. We were able to note with great satisfaction that the working people in Prahova County, as well as working people throughout the country, have proceeded with determination to fulfill the plan for the first year of the new 5-year plan, and have achieved positive results in general. Industrial production is more than 11 percent higher than last year. This is a positive thing. However, I have to say that there are still some lags. We talked with all working people's collectives about these problems and they all pledged to do all they can to fulfill or even overfulfill this year's plan. This is why we can state that, indeed, all necessary conditions also exist in Prahova County to optimally fulfill the plan, and I am convinced that all working people's collectives will do all they can to fulfill this year's plan under favorable conditions, thus setting a lasting base for the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

At Bucov cooperative I also noted that good yields have been achieved, as well as good results in animal breeding. This means that in Prahova, too, there are all the necessary conditions to optimally implement the programs aimed at the development of our socialist agriculture. At the exhibition which we visited at that cooperative and which displayed results achieved throughout the county, we also noted a number of positive results. However, on the whole, the County of Prahova is lagging far behind other counties in the area of agriculture. This year's yields are much lower than the counties which achieved good yields, than Olt County which was awarded the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." You have to know that it was awarded this title for its wheat yields of 6,000 kg per hectare throughout the country, for more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, and for more than 20,000 kg of corn per hectare. It was on this basis that we awarded this high distinction. And these are the requirements of the new agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

We have discussed these questions with the cooperative members and specialists who are present at this meeting. As far as agriculture is concerned, pledges have also been made to the effect that next year Prahova County will achieve much better yields. Bucov cooperative has pledged to achieve such yields so that it will win the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." However, I would like all units -- both cooperative, state units, and the entire county -- to achieve large yields and aim for a front-ranking place and, if possible, for the high distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" next year. [cheers, chants]

What we noted during our visit in industry, agriculture, and in the activity carried out by the peoples' councils was discussed at length last night with the county party committee bureau. In connection with some problems I voiced particularly harsh criticism. But I want to assure you that I was completely right to do so, since this criticism referred to a number of failings and shortcomings which are still obvious and which could have been avoided if the organization and exactingness had been better. In that case the county could have presented much better results both in industry and agriculture, and in management activity. I do not want to repeat this criticism now.

I hope that the comrades in the county party bureau will let the party organizations and the working people know about it and will discuss measures to eliminate these failings and improve all activities. You must understand, comrades, that Prahova County and Ploiesti have modern and highly technological industry and they have good conditions for agriculture as well. Thus, they must achieve production and yields in keeping with the technical-material base and with the technical and training level of workers class, peasantry, and intellectuals, and in keeping with the force that exists throughout this county.

Thus, the most important thing is to fulfill the plan, make up for lags, and achieve industrial outputs in excess of plan in all sectors. First and foremost we talked about, and I want to draw attention to, the question of quality. You must manufacture equipment of particular importance for our national economy, for oil extraction, and so forth. I hope that you understand well that any defects in this equipment will exert a negative influence on oil and coal production. This is why all working people's collectives and all party organizations must view the question of quality and raising the technical level of production as a basic question of the first order in all our activities. We have everything necessary in Prahova County and in Ploiesti, we have modern equipment, and above all we have a wonderful workers class, technical cadres, and a number of research institutes; all of them must unite their efforts in manufacturing only high-quality equipment, machines, and products on a par with the best such products in international markets.

We must win first place in the manufacture of oil equipment, for instance. We must have the best equipment; we are old oil workers and we must manufacture the best equipment. We are able to do this, and next year we must achieve this target. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to pay greater attention to fulfilling the export production plan. We must understand well that to fulfill the export plan is a requirement to ensure the necessary conditions for our homeland's constant development. Participation in the international division of labor and international exchanges with the socialist countries, with the developing, and the developed capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantage and equality is one of the important factors of cooperation with all nations in the world, irrespective of social system.

We must manufacture high-quality products, we must be competitive, and we must use raw materials optimally and the work and intelligence of all our people. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, all units and sectors must pay greater attention to cutting back on material, fuel, and energy consumption, to increasing profitability and economic efficiency more intensively. We must strive so that everything we manufacture will be achieved with the lowest costs possible and with reduces material consumption, in order to ensure a vigorous increase in net production -- the development basis of the national wealth and of the national income. And on this basis we create the necessary conditions for our homeland's general development and for the constant improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people. [cheers, chants]

Decisive measures are necessary for the proper organization of work and of the production process to increase labor productivity in all areas more vigorously. At the working people's congress we discussed at length the programs aimed at our homeland's development up to 1990 and beyond, up to the year 2000. We have great prospects for our homeland's development andthe growth of industry, agriculture, science, education, culture, and for improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people -- the supreme goal of the party's policy an the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

On the whole, we must almost double industrial production, the increase in labor productivity, the national income, and achieve high quality and highly technical products. The new stage of our homeland's development, the 1986-90 5-year plan, must ensure that the new scientific-technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution are being implemented; this means our homeland's advance, with all its strength, on the road to progress in all areas, because only on the basis of the most modern achievements of technology and science in all areas and of world knowledge in general will we be able to implement our programs and will we be able to ensure the victory of communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

We have excellent prospects, we have plans and programs for all areas. They were unanimously adopted by the bodies for our socialist democracy, including by the great forum of our workers revolutionary democracy, the Working People's Congress. What is decisive now is proceding, with all strength, to implementing those great targets.

I have noted with great satisfaction that all units have drawn up programs and are aware of the targets that have to be implemented beginning with the current year and up to 1990, of the problems of modernization, and of all the other measures which ensure the implementation of the goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress. The positive thing is what we have achieved, andthe fact that we have such programs and know what we have to do. However, this is not enough. We must now act in an organized way and with great determination to strengthen order, discipline, and the sense of responsibility to implement all these plans and programs. I am convinced that the working people in Ploiesti, too, will act with great determination, so that the current 5-year plan will be concluded with better results than envisaged in these plans and programs. You have all the necessary conditions for this and I am convinced that if you act with greater determination, Prahova County will hold a front-ranking place in fulfilling the current 5-year plan and, if possible, rank first. I would hail this [cheers, chants]

The guarantee for achieving these excellent targets of our homeland's development are the things we have achieved in the years of socialist construction and what we have built in the past 20 years in particular. Certainly, in the past Ploiesti and Prahova County were also among the countries with developed industry. However, compared with what existed in the past, Ploiesti has become a powerful industrial center -- as has Prahova County in general -- with modern and highly technical industry.

Production has increased many, many times. The strength of the workers class has also increased many, many times. Cities have undergone a change in Prahova County, as they have throughout the country. Ploiesti itself turning into a modern city. I have known Ploiesti ever since 1936, and I know it very well now after the 23 August. I know what it represented, but you yourselves are better familiar with Ploiesti. Everything we have achieved in Ploiesti and throughout the country demonstrates the correctness of our party's policy aimed at the smooth development of all counties and areas and of all cities and villages in our homeland, because only on this basis will we be able to raise all our people to a new level of civilization, and only thus will we ensure the construction of the new system and open prospects for the unswerving construction of communism in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

We have a powerful party that has demonstrated, through its overall activity, that it is honorably fulfilling its historic mission: to lead the whole Romanian nation toward socialism and communism. But above all we have a wonderful workers class, the leading class of our society, we have wonderful peasants, intellectuals who are closely linked with the workers and peasants, and we have people determined to do all they can to demonstrate, through their achievements, what can be accomplished by people who have overthrown bourgeois-landlord oppression for good, have become full masters of their destiny, and are consciously, freely, and independently building their golden future -- communism. [cheers, chants]

This is why we are able to look with complete confidence to the prospect of implementing our development plans and programs and to the wonderful future of our homeland. However, at the same time we must understand that we must work better. As I mentioned at the working people's congress, we have everything that is needed. But we must also implement a new revolution in the way in which our party organizations, the working people's collectives, and all our people are carrying out their work, their activity.

The decisive role in everything that is being achieved is played by the people; everything we have achieved has been achieved with the people. We have said it and we believe it must be fully understood that socialism is being built with the people and for the people. However, this presupposes that the revolutionary awareness, the professional, scientific-technical, and cultural training of all working people and of all our nation must be improved constantly. To manufacture highly technical machines and equipment, to develop science, education, and culture we need people with comprehensive knowledge in all areas. Only such people will be able to act as revolutionaries. We must see to it that each working man acts to constantly improve his knowledge in all areas, so that he turns into a revolutionary who is constantly desirous of improving his knowledge, who is interested in what is new and in eliminating everything that is outdated and is not longer up to requirements in order to make room for progress and for what is new; and new means communism, it means a man who masters his destiny. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary for us to develop the political-educational and cultural activity more intensively by basing all activity aimed at fashioning a new man, a revolutionary, who is the builder of socialism and communism, on the principles of scientific socialism, on the revolutionary concept about life and the world -- dialectical and historic materialism -- and on the most modern and latest knowledge in all areas of science, technology, and world and human knowledge. We must always bear in mind that there are no problems that cannot be known. There are problems which are not yet understood. But there are no problems in the world and the universe which man cannot understand and know. Therefore, we must constantly act in a revolutionary spirit to unravel and discover new secrets of nature and of the universe and to place everything in the service of the progress, well-being, happiness, freedom, and independence of nations. [cheers, chants]

I would like to call on the working people and primarily on the managing cadres in Ploiesti and Prahova, to eliminate from their vocabulary and not to use anymore the expression "it is not possible." The communists never said and can never say "It is not possible." To be a revolutionary means to be daring and have confidence in the people's forces and to discover newer and newer secrets of nature and universe. We must always look straight ahead. The expression "It is not possible" has never existed and can never exist for a communist. Communists in Doftana and in other jails never said "It is not possible." During the most difficult times we had confidence in our ideals, in the workers class, and in the power of our people. We were sure that we would overthrow the bourgeois regime, and we accomplished it. We had been sure that we would build socialism and we built it. We must be confident that we will achieve everything we proposed ourselves. I know these are things that require efforts. I said it many times and I repeated it at the Working People's Congress, too: We are traveling a new, untrodden road. We must climb hard paths, but we must always look forward to the final goal; thus will we reach those peaks. We must overcome difficulties. We do not start off on a paved road and we are not taking stroll. We are starting on the road of building a new society, in which people are masters of everything that is being achieved. We eliminated exploitation and inequality but we must achieve social and national justice, relations, and production such that our people will be indeed able to live in accordance with the communist principles of work and life. It is not easy. We must work and fight; but we are confident that we will achieve this goal and we must achieve it. [cheers, chants]

But I should refer to an example taken from agriculture. Indeed, we can also be pleased with small agricultural yields. But in order to become a hero of the new agrarian revolution, in one's county one must attain more than 20 tons of corn cobs per hectare, more than 6,000 kg or even 6,500 kg of wheat per hectare, and more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, and so forth. Such yields have been achieved not only in some units but in a whole county, which is one of the important counties of our country. Therefore, the objectives we set ourselves are not impossible to attain. In some places we have attained them even in the first year of the 5-year plan period. That is why we must work with confidence in every field and we should not use the expression "It is not possible." We should work as revolutionaries and fulfill our duties toward our people, our homeland, and the cause of socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, while we focus primarily on the implementation of our development programs, at the same time we work most resolutely for a policy of disarmament and peace, of cooperation with all the countries of the world, regardless of social order. We carry out this activity starting from the belief that only under conditions of peace and broad international cooperation we can achieve the goals we set ourselves for our homeland's development, just as all nations can fulfill their development programs solely under conditions of peace.

Therefore, we must do all we can to halt the dangerous course of international events which continues to be very serious. We must work most resolutely to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to ensure a lasting peace and the vital right of nations and peoples to existence, freedom, life, and peace! [cheers, chants]

We believe that most resolute actions must be taken in order to halt the deployment of new missiles and new nuclear weapons in Europe and to eliminate those already in place. Most resolute steps must be made to implement the program proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Likewise, resolute actions are required in order to achieve a 25-percent cutback of conventional weapons by 1990 and at least a 50-percent cutback by the year 2000. We must intensify cooperation and solidarity activity with all progressive and realist forces in order to attain these objectives. We start out from the responsibility we have for our own people and generally for the cause of peace and at the Working People's Congress we decided to attain, even this year, a 5-percent unilateral cutback on weapons, troops, and military expenditures. In this respect, in the fourth quarter of this year, within the framework of the referendum we decided upon, we will submit the endorsement of this decision to all our people's approval. I firmly believe that all our people will vote unanimously for the reduction of weapons and military expenditure, as proof of the desire for peace and disarmament and as proof that every nation must embark on the road of disarmament in the shortest time possible. We want to demonstrate that the Romanian people is a nation desiring peace and a world without weapons and wars. [cheers, chants]

We call on all European countries, on the United States, and Canada to proceed to a unilateral reduction, by at least 5 percent, of weapons and military expenditures. At this big mass rally in Ploiesti I would again like to call on the heads of states and governments and all the political forces, and on all the peoples in these countries to proceed to concrete disarmament measures. We must pass from words, declarations, and discussions to concrete actions. These actions will increase confidence and will open up the road toward fulfilling the goals of totally eliminating nuclear weapoons and substantially reducing conventional weapons. We are for international control. We are for appropriate agreements. But we must proceed to a beginning and to a cutback by some percentage points which would not endanger anybody or the security of a country. On the contrary, these would open up the road toward increasing security and confidence among all the nations on our continent. We must do all we can so that this year of peace we should attain real steps towards disarmament and peace. [cheers, chants]

From this huge mass rally we hail the successful conclusion, of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Disarmament in Europe. These fine agreements, which at a certain time seemed impossible, could be reached because all the participants acted with patience and a spirit of responsibility. The agreement on the announcement of maneuvers and troops, on-the-spot inspection, and other very good agreements have been reached. it is a very important step that demonstrates that, when highly responsible actions are taken toward peace and the interests of each nation and the general interest, it is possible to reach agreements on the basis of appropriate compromise on each side. There is no other way to reach agreement and achieve disarmament than real negotiations and fully responsible actions on both sides. That is why we would like these good results achieved at the Stockholm conference to be a step forward on the road toward negotiations on weapons reduction in Europe, on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe, and on reaching appropriate agreements regarding nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament. This is fully in keeping with the aspirations and desires of all nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

We firmly speak out for solving all interstate conflicts solely through negotiations. We speak out for a new international economic order and for solving the problems of underdevelopment within an international conference under United Nations aegis, with the participation of both developed and developing countries; because the difficult situation of developing countries can be overcome only on the basis of appropriate agreements and only if necessary conditions are created to overcome international crisis, to resume economic activity, and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation among all the nations of the world. We believe that the United Nations and other international bodies must play a more important role in solving all problems. All nations, but primarily small and medium sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries, should strengthen their solidarity and participate actively in solving the serious problems of the international situation. The problems which have to be solved can be solved only with the participation of all the nations of the world regardless of their numbers or social order. We all must most responsibly act in order to overcome the current serious situation and resume a policy of detente, and to attain a new policy of cooperation and peace and a new and better world, in which each nation can develop freely in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Despite the fact that the international situation is serious, we are confident and we believe that the progressive, anti-imperialist, and realistic forces and peoples everywhere, who desire peace, by working more firmly and in complete unity, can change the current international situation. They can bring about disarmament, peace, and the assertion of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and no recourse to the use and threat of force in interstate relations. We believe that peoples will achieve peace and will create a world free of weapons and free of wars. In this spirit the Romanian people will participate, with all their energy, in attaining this goal. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades, in conclusion, I would like to express once again my full satisfaction with the meetings I have had with the party organizations, with working people in all sectors and with the inhabitants of Prahova county, and Ploiesti Municipality. I would like to state, at this huge mass rally, that I consider the spirit and manifestations I have encountered everywhere to be an expression of confidence in the wonderful programs of our homeland's development, and as an expression of the determination of the working people in Prahova and Ploiesti, as well as of all our people, to do all they can, in full unity, under the party leadership, to implement all these objectives. I believe that the working people in Prahova and Ploiesti will work most resolutely and I express my belief and my confidence once again that you will appropriately fulfill the plan for this year and for the entire 5-year period and that you will work in such a way as to be able to attain a ranking place and, if possible, first place in the competitions among our homeland's counties.

I wish you success and I hope you attain such a place! [cheers, chants]

With this belief, I wish you once again ever greater successes and ever better results in all fields, much health and happiness! [cheers, chants]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH CUBA OPENS

AU291716 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1986 -- On September twenty-nine the seventh session of the Romanian-Cuban Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration opened in Bucharest.

The two delegations, headed by Aneta Spornic, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, look into the evolution of the bilateral economic relations and the prospects of developing them in domains of joint interest, and of expanding and diversifying the mutual exchanges of goods.

PRC PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY EVENT OPENS

AU291816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1986 -- On September twenty-nine, in the afternoon, Bucharest hosted a cultural event organized by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romania-China Friendship Association, on the thirty-seventh proclamation anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romania-China Friendship Association, members of the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, economic ministries, of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and other central institutions, party and state activists, men of culture and art and a large public participated.

Yu Hongliang, People's China ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy were present.

On the same occasion the pictorial exhibition "China Today" was inaugurated.

MILEA SENDS HUNGARY MESSAGE ON ARMY DAY

AU291644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Test] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/9/1986 -- The minister of national defence of Romania, Col.-Gen. Vasile Milea, sent a telegram of congratulations to the minister of national defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, Col.-Gen. Ferenc Karpati, on the national day of the Hungarian People's Army.

On the same occasion, the military and air attache of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bucharest, Lt.-Col. Sandor Aradi, met with militaries of two units of the Romanian Army to whom he spoke about the significance of the event. The participants saw an exhibition of photographs and films presenting aspects of the life and activity of the military of the Hungarian People's Army.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 AT UN

LD292110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, September 29 (TANJUG) -- The developing countries last yeaser paid 70 billion dollars only in interest on foreign debts - one of the most acute economic, social and political problems which greatly encumbers international relations, said Yugoslav foreign secretary Raif Dizdarevic addressing the 10th regular ministerial meeting of the group of 77 developing nations at UN Headquarters.

The repayments burden surpasses the limits of economic endurance of the developing countries and threatens their social and political stability, pointed out Dizdarevic. He recalled that the question of debts had been placed on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly at the request of developing countries, and said that in discussing the subject care should be taken about divided responsibility of the debtors, creditors and world financial and banking institutions, and the need for a radical improvement of repayment terms and acceleration of the economic development of debtor countries.

Speaking for Yugoslavia, the 1985 co-ordinator of the group's activities, Dizdarevic noted that all major proposals submitted by developing countries had not met with understanding on the part of the developed and that the negotiations had remained stunted. This however must not be taken with discouragement but rather as a stimulus for even more persistent activity, he stressed. The best guideposted for such activity is the recent summit of nonaligned countries in Harare which thoroughly reviewed world economic relations and confirmed the correctness of Group of 77 initiatives.

DEPARTING ENVOY MEETS LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD291440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli 29 Sep (TANJUG) --- Kamal Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison, today received Vuko Dragasevic, the Yugoslav ambassador in the Libyan People's Jamahiriyah, on a farewell visit.

There were talks, among other things, on overall economic cooperation and particularly the financial problems of Yugoslav work organizations in Libya as well as the working conditions of our citizens in this country.

The secretary of the Libyan bureau appraised cooperation between the two countries in the last few days highly and stresed, in particular, that momentary difficulties cannot repress the great results of this cooperation.

Vuko Dragasevic was also received by Ibrahim al-Bishari, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Trade.

COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS AL-QADHDHAFI'S POLICY

AU252022 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The strategic-political orientation of Libya or -- to be more accurate -- of its leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, shows further deviation toward the most radical Islamism and a distancing from the huge majority of Arab, African, and nonaligned countries. Our commentator Milutin Milenkovic speaks about the problem.

We shall mention several facts that the international public is aware of and that nobody has denied. After he had made the well-known speech at the Harare meeting, the speech that was immediately assessed as unacceptable to members of the Nonaligned Movement, the Libyan leader departed before the meeting ended for a visit to Uganda. In this country's capital, Kampala, he gave a lecture whose main thesis was that Islam is the only authentic religion of the African peoples, while Christianity is the cat's paw of colonialism. Therefore, Al-Qadhdhafi suggests, one should carry out an Islamization campaign in Uganda. And, 6 months ago, the head of Uganda's new government, Museveni, presented the evaluation that about half a million Ugandans were killed in ethnic-tribal and religious clashes during Idi Amin's dictatorship and Milton Obote's second period in power. At the end of Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Uganda no joint communique was issued; his departure from Kampala seemed sudden, correspondents report, and he was not officially seen off, something which is otherwise usual.

The Libyan leader then visited Sudan. In Khartouom he immediately advanced a public offer of his often used and never successful recipe for cooperation -- a union with Libya. Prime Minister Mahdi did not react immediately in order to avoid a public dispute, but a few days later, the Sudanese side clearly and officially said that such a union is out of the question.

Having torn many threads of understanding between himself and other governments one by one, after returning to Tripoli, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made a small tactical correction in connection with the Nonaligned Movement. He said that in Harare he received support from nonaligned countries which are, he said, an influential world power. Many of Libya's friends were glad about this hint of a reexamination of the Libyan attitude. However, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sought political compensation for the weakened state positions first in the field of offensive activation of the so-called World Islamic Mission Congress, an unofficial and nonstate religious and political organization which is financed by Libya and has its headquarters in Tripoli.

During 5 days this September, about 400 imams and mullahs, as well as other guests, discussed the position of Muslims in the modern world and -- at the end of the meeting -- called all orthodox believers to a holy war against [word indistinct] and Zionists, primarily against the United States and Israel. This is a new formulation of the call to Jihad, or holy war, because it also revives the counter crusade direction of activity, which Al-Qadhdhafi had already announced in Uganda, without the agreement and support of the government whose hospitality he was then enjoying.

Tripoli also decided to create a special fund for financing this holy Islamic war throughout the world, and Mu'ammard al-Qadhdhafi was confirmed as commander of the struggle. Lest this be interpreted as a proof that Libya has some terrorist plans, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that Islam forbids punishing the innocent and endangering civilians' freedom. However, at the same meeting in Tripoli the demand to work for overthrowing the so-called traitorous regimes in Egypt and some other countries was intensified.

Therefore, the declared Libyan activity against the legal governments of some states has been continuing, recipes for internal development of other sovereign countries are offered, concern for their Muslim population is shown, Muslim citizens of other states are called upon to obey directives from Tripoli, and so on. The day before yesterday, the Libyan paper AL-FAJR AL-JADID carried on its front page the conclusion that Al-Qadhdhafi's speech in Harare had marked, we quote, the beginning of the direct action for destroying the illusion called nonalignment.

The commentator must ask himself where Libya is heading, Libya -- the country with which we are connected by long-time friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation based on strict noninterference in the other side's internal affairs.

SOVIET TRAINING SHIP ARRIVES IN RIJEKA HARBOR

LD291551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Rijeka, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The training ship "Smolnyy," of the USSR Navy, has sailed in Rijeka harbor on a 3-day unofficial visit. During its stay, the ship's crew will acquiant itself with the town's cultural and historic sights.

RENOVICA RECEIVES USSR ENVOY, GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD291811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, who delivered a message from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SLOVENE LC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLAND

LD291855 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Ljubljana 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- A Slovene LC delegation led by Milan Kucan, Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium president and LCY Central Committee Presidium member, left for Poland today at the Katowice PZRP Voivodship Committee's invitation. Janez Zahrastnik, LCY Central Committee member and Vlado Janzic, Slovene LC Central Committee member, are also in the delegation.

The visit was agreed upon within the framework of cooperation between the Slovene LC and Katowice PZPR, which was established in 1976.

Apart from political talks at the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, which will start immediately upon arrival, the delegation will visit several work organizations and hold talks with the representatives of some city and basic PZPR organizations in the voivodship. The program also includes a meeting with the workers and political aktiv of the Josip Broz Tito Maintenance Works in Gliwice.

Milan Kucan also will hold talks with PZPR Central Committee Politburo members in Warsaw.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND

LD300031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Branko Puharic, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Polish People's Republic, prior to the latter's departure to take up his new post.

FEC ISSUES STATEMENT ON CREDIT, FOREIGN EXCHANGE

LD292246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council did not endorse the proposal of the Yugoslav Association of Banks to again approve giving credits on citizens on the basis of selling foreign exchange.

The following statement was published from today's session of the Federal Executive Council: Under the presidency of Janez Zemljaric the FEC discussed the implementation of the resolution of the SFRY Assembly on the policy of economic relations with foreign countries.

The council assessed that the implementation of the already adopted measures for stimulating production, the reduction of all aspects of expenditure within the realistic material framework, efforts for curbing inflation, as well as the further measures which will be undertaken, should create necessary conditions for the realization of the policy of economic relations with foreign countries and of this resolution, as well as for strengthening the position of the Yugoslav economy in international exchange.

In view of the same objective, appropriate changes have been carried out in the area of foreign exchange, credit-monetary, and customs policies, changes that, in accordance with need, will be continued in the next period as well.

To the realization of the resolution as a lasting document, a contribution will also be made by the forthcoming establishing of the basis of socioeconomic development in 1987.

In the next period stimulation will in particular be provided for the production capable of competing on the world market in terms of quality, price, delivery deadlines, productivity, better utilization of capacities and the application of modern technological solutions.

Significant support to positive trends should be given by joint programs for production and exports, rational utilization of social assets and efficient participation of our economy in the world technological processes, speedier circulation of social accumulation in the economy and joining efforts for the realization of a more dynamic growth of exports and net foreign exchange inflow.

The long-term strategy of developing economic relations with individual countries, more important foreign trade partners and regional integrations is being drawn up, while the activities on developing multilateral and regional cooperation will be continued.

At today's session the FEC did not endorse the proposal of the Yugoslav Association of Banks that through amendments to the decision on the aims and tasks of the joint policy of issuing money and monetary policy and the joint bases for credit policy in 1986 it should be made possible to expand special purpose dinar credits that citizens would be granted in exchange for foreign exchange.

Therefore, the present regulation remains in force, the regulation established by the resolution for 1986 and by this decision.

The FEC assessed that since the adoption of the resolution there have been no essential changes that would make it possible to abandon the stand taken.

The FEC adopted stands on the proposals and views of the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces on several draft and proposed laws, on the adoption of which a discussion is underway in the Yugoslav Assembly.

FEC PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU291642 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMt 29 Sep 86

[Djordje Vlajic report on the session of the Federal Economic Chamber held on 29 September in Belgrade]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In a discussion in which many businessmen and scientific workers participated, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, also took part. Among other things, he said that changes in the economic system will affect key questions: planning, the accounting system, the distribution and earning of income and personal incomes, the rescue and liquidation of loss-making enterprises where, as Mikulic pointed out, very radical solutions are being sought. And of course, the changes in the tax system and work legislation are also ambitious. Speaking about the economic situation, Branko Mikulic referred to the problem of inflation in particular. The disturbance in prices is such that the FEC could apply Article 18 of the law on prices which, briefly put, means a freeze on prices. The FEC considered and decided on a fair play agreement about behavior in the field of prices. Let us hear how Branko Mikulic explained this FEC decision:

[Begin Mikulic recording] Please, who could convince me now, or who could convice some of you, that prices are formed on the basis of economic criteria, even in the sphere where we have price formation according to market conditions? How can one say that prices are formed on the basis of economic criteria when we now have about 2,000 requests for raising prices ranging between 100 percent and 800 percent? Where can one see economic criteria in this? Where is the market? [end recording] [passage omitted]

On Socioeconomic Development

LD292322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Next year's resolution must be as market-oriented as possible but at the same time economic and social policy should not be neglected. This was said at today's meeting between Yugoslav businessmen and Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, which took place in the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber. The meeting concentrated on the main issues of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1987. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the main issues of the policy of the country's socioeconomic development in 1987, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, noted that uniform conditions for economic activity on united Yugoslav markets are called for. It is understandable that calls are being made for unburdening the economy. The share of burden, however, differs from republic to republic and province to province. Priority must therefore be given to economic approaches to these problems. It is clear that not everywhere are the potentials being used in the expected way. This affects the pace at which unemployment can be solved.

A great number of sound proposals were made here today but I wanted to hear more about how the economy organizes itself on the basis of self-management, how it organizes joint ventures on world markets. The lack of motivation for export was often mentioned. A lot has been done regarding a realistic dinar exchange rate and everything else that could stimulate exports. However, there are signs of disorganization. Even some of our foreign partners have drawn our attention to unfair competition among our firms abroad. Small and not very skilled organizations of associated labor are spoiling business for those who have already gained a reputation in certain countries.

Due to a lack of judgment they fail to assume stronger and more lasting positions so that those firms with a reputation have to be called back by our partners, Mikulic said.

There are cases where an exporting firm succeeds in penetrating foreign markets and begins to sell its products. As soon as others hear about it they set off along the same path thus competing against each other and bringing the prices down. In this way they harm not only themselves but society, too. They seem incapble of realizing that firms from several western countries join forces when it comes to joint ventures. This is precisely what happened in one of the countries where we have for a long time been engaged in construction work. If we continue to behave in this way, what is the use of the realistic exchange rate for the dinar or of any other measures? I expected to hear some more about that, the president of the FEC remarked.

We shall not abandon the policy of realistic exchange rates. The latest indicators for September prices show that inflation has not abated. In line with our commitments interest rates will therefore have to go up. I must admit, we believed that there would be no need for this.

Speaking about inflation, Mikulic said that the FEC is not interested in programming it. Instead, it wants to see it reduced to a bearable level. We are therefore in favor of negotiations about the measures and ways for achieving this. This has nothing to do with programmed inflation.

We do not mislead ourselves into thinking, Mikulic continued, that valid and effective solutions can be worked out in 3 months that, in any case, will have to be amended next year. This is why we gave up the idea of a third package of measures. These solutions will be contained in the 1987 resolution. Some of them will be adopted in the first couple of months next year.

The pressure on prices has not subsided. There are over 2,000 demands for price increases from 100 to 800 percent. Is that market economy, Mikulic asked? The situation regarding prices is such that the FEC can, without hesitation, introduce much more stringent measures. Still, we will not do that. We are more likely to call for a social contract within the economy that will determine the procedure for changing prices. Some will ask why. Because, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, said, we have still not developed market-oriented and economic behavior. This is the best illustrated by the fact that in the first half of this year as much as 84.6 percent of total revenue was realized by increasing prices.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES OIL INDUSTRY LEADERS

LD290307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Summary] Vis, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the leaders of the Yugoslav oil industry in Vis today was attended by FEC President Branko Mikulic and FEC Vice Presidents Janez Zemljaric and Milos Milosavljevic; Ante Milovic and Ivan Kovac, the president and vice president of the Croatian Assembly, respectively; Zoran Pupavac, the secretary of the General Association of Yugoslav Oil industries; and Stipe Tojcic president of the Croatian Republican committee for Energy, Industry, Mining, and Crafts.

"Addressing the oil officials, FEC President Branko Mikulic, started by saying that the oil industry has liberated the country from huge foreign expenditures, but expressed the view that it must become more of a factor for cohesion in the Yugoslav economy.

It is time to give very serious thought to this, Mikulic stressed, because recently some very marked and harmful limitations have occurred. The state organs must support self-managing associations, he emphasized, mentioning that he expected that a lot would be said in these talks about togetherness. Mikulic expressed the view that a good solution would be to establish consortia or management communities, as this would make significant contribution to the solution of many problems and primarily the securing of funds for research, which would be recouped from the price of gas.

"In the FEC, we would be very glad to opt for a situation in which we were not asked about these things at all, and where the bill in the Social Accountancy Service, into which these funds would flow, was your bill, Mikulic told the oil officials.

"The FEC President went on to stress how we decided a long time ago that the price of domerstic oil would be at the world price level, adding tht in the period under review, this was acceptable to oil officials because world prices were, after all high. The demand that the price of domestic oil grow in conditions when the world price is falling, however, results in such an increase leading to a sudden surge in other prices as well.

"Mikulic then stressed that joint prospecting for oil at home and abroad is indispensible and that the results of this prospecting work must be something for the common good.

"He devoted part of his address to our economic situation, stressing that the problems are difficult but that he is convinced that a way out of them can be found. To support this assertion, he quoted some of this year's results, stressing that following 5 years of decline and stagnation, this year, in which industrial production is greater than planned, will be the 4th year in a row in which we have achieved positive effects in the foreign exchange balance.

"Thus, for example, in the past 8 months, the principal of our foreign debt has been reduced by about $700 million. The FEC president (?warned) however, that the battle against inflation is proceeding very slowly and with difficulty, but he added that we nevertheless will succeed in reducing its rate so that it is 30 percent less than at present. This, he said, makes it possible that by the end of the year, we can retain the present interest rate for credits. Had we not taken administrative measures, we would now have inflation of more than 100 percent, Mikulic stressed. He then mentioned that it was only the previous day that material was completed on how the FEC views economic policy in outline, stressing that these measures are referred to in public as the 'third package'. This is not, however, a package but a resolution for 1987.

"Mikulic then said that the adoption of systemic measures would also be carried over to next year as well, wo that they would all be definitively adopted at the end of the first quarter of 1987. The FEC president emphasized that the FEC is conscious of the fact that a way out is not to be found in a defensive but in an offensive policy, because any further stagnation would lead us deeper into crisis. According to him, one of the important conditions for this offensive posture is the pooling of labor and resources throughout Yugosalv terrotory and the appropriate systemic measures which will accompany and stimulate it.

FEC President Branko Mikulic also visited the 'Zagreb 1' oil drilling platform in the waters around Vis."

MIKULIC RECEIVES LOCAL GROUP OFFICIALS

LD260329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received a delegation of the Permanent Conference of the Cities and Municipalities of Yugoslavia, led by President Nusa Kersevan. The delegation briefed the FEC president on the preparations for the 24th assembly of the Permanent Conference of the Cities and Municipalities of Yugoslavia to be held on 2 and 3 October this year in Subotica.

During the onversation, which was also attended by FEC member Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, special attention was devoted to the questions of tax and land policies and the development of cities and large industrial centers, as well as to some issues regarding the problems of housing and public services. The need for the tax policy to be in keeping with the uniform and equal conditions of economic activity and the development of the uniform Yugoslav market was stressed. It was noted jointly that the instruments of the tax policy should encourage the better use of capacities and stimulate higher labor productivity.

GENERAL MARKS COMMUNICATIONS UNIT ANNIVERSARY

LD251514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the communications units of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, has sent the following message of congratulations to the soldiers, cadets, officers and civilians in the service:

"This year's celebrations will take place in the light of the notable results you have achieved in military and professional specialist training, ideopolitical education, modernization of the communications service, and in strengthening the combat readiness of your units, commands, and institutions. These results and efforts confirm that you have consistently followed Tito's path and the spirit of the historical military-political consultations in Stolice of 26 September 1941, which marked the foundation of the system of leading and commanding the National Liberation Army and partisan units of Yugoslavia and, by implication, of organizing the communications system in the national liberation war. The successful accomplishment of all the tasks during the war and in the postwar period, the firm moral-political unity of your units, the high level of awareness and training of your officers, soldiers, and units represent a safe guarantee for the successful realization of all your future tasks. I firmly believe in your determination to continue unwaveringly along Tito's path of our country's socialist development on the basis of self-management. we expect you to remain the alert guardians of the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, to cherish and further develop the achievements of our glorious national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. In your future work you are also expected to ensure a high degree of combat readiness within the service, to display a high level of expertise in applying and handling modern communications equipment, and to ensure continuity in the system of leading and commanding our Armed Forces. We also expect you to economize in your operative activities and to make full contribution to society's comprehensive efforts to stabilize the economy.

"On the occasion of your anniversary I also extend my best wishes to other users of the communications system and to all the working people and citizens who, through their work, contribute to the development of and further improvements in the communications system of our Armed Forces."

DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES MODERNIZING COMMAND

LD262229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today, presided over by Council President Sinan Hasani.

The council discussed some questions of further modernization of the system of leading and commanding the SFRY Armed Forces.

The council concluded that in accordance with increasingly rapid changes and the development of the military factor, in particular war technology, and in this connection changes in modern military doctrine, it is necessary to speed up the process of modernizing the system of leading and commanding our Armed Forces. The basis of this modernization is the orientation of our concept and doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the achievements in the overall technological and socioeconomic development of the country, while the objective is to achieve a higher degree of organization, rationality, and efficiency in the Armed Forces.

TANJUG BOARD DISCUSSES AGENCY'S FINANCING

LD251514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Titograd, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The social council of the TANJUG editorial board for Montenegro (presided over by Vasilije Vukadinovic) today voiced its support for the efforts to find a lasting and systemic solution to TANJUG's material position and to regulate the financing of its program of work in those areas that are of importance for the successful functioning of the federation.

It was stressed at the council session that TANJUG has been successfully accomplishing its tasks of interest to the federation, the republics, the provinces, and to associated labor, and that it is urgently necessary to overcome the difficulties which for the last 7 or 8 years have been afflicting the agency, thus preventing it from developing the necessary funds for implementing its development programs. The council therefore welcomed the initiative to examine TANJUG's material position and its place in the information system both at home and in the world at the coming October session of the SFRY Assembly's two chambers and to adopt systemic solutions to finance the agency's socially-verified programs on the basis of real costs and not as an automatic proportional increase in comparison with the previous year.

Support was also given to the initiative to pass, in the SFRY Assembly, a draft of urgent and long-term measures designed to improve and modernize TANJUG's technical basis to enable the agency to continue to play an active part both in the Yugoslav and world information arena where it has gained a reputation and place as one of the leading news agencies.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES JOURNALIST RIGHTS, DUTIES

LD270441 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1953 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- The assessment of the involvement of the public information media after the 13th LCY Congress made at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for Information and Propaganda is identical to the assessments of similar, previous meetings, and to the judgments pronounced before the congress itself. In brief, a vast number of editorial boards and journalists carry out their duties in a professional and politically responsible way, but recently there have been attempts to take shortcuts, as well as superficiality, tendenciousness, and the ignoring of social efforts and congress decisions.

Proceeding from this attitude, Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, mainly spoke about those editorial boards and departments which have for quite some time now been acting from positions unacceptable to the LC. Therefore, their present maliciousness and antisocialist irony is neither new nor surprising. Sometimes it seems -- and it is often the case -- as if individual journalists oppose their own party and its leadership. Others not only openly ignore the LCY activities and actions, but they also fiercely, and in a pseudo-critical and demagogic way hurl abuse at the LC, plugging the line of disputes and doubts in a continual and sensationalist fashion, and hold lengthy discussions and even support and organize the opposition line.

As far as some journalists are concerned, Lolic said, it is as if the congress did not even take place, and if they covered the actual proceedings, they did so in an ironic and superficial way. In this respect, most characteristic is the line taken by some literary and youth papers with obvious political ambitions, which produce a great deal of anticommunism and nationalism, make generalized assessments on dogmatism as the fate of socialism, build various constructions on petty market divisions between "liberal" and "dogmatic" environments, and use this to invoke deceased revolutionaries, and then either rehabilitate or bury them. Meanwhile, all this is being hidden behind angelic screens, the protectors of democracy and freedom. [passage indistinct]

Stating that newspapers and journalists are not the only nor the duty culprits for all the misfortunes of this society, he stressed that this nevertheless does not mean that they can forget their responsibility. On the contrary, it is essential that there is far greater involvement of party organizations in newspaper houses, because it is only the united line of the 13th congress which can and must be the basis and commitment for smashing the imperfection and negativity in the LCY's overall appearance in public and in the activity of the public media.

The debate, which lasted several hours, showed that the "stances" of the LCY Central Committee Presidium "for the immediate actions of communists in the field of public information dissemination" have not yet become the "property" of the press and that the activity on their elaboration and application is only beginning. In any event, the session was soundly prepared and an individual settling of accounts with individual editorial boards and journalists was avoided. Svetozar Durutovic warned that the LC must free itself from the worn out methods of communicating with journalists which are now reduced largely to cooperation with chief and executive editors and directors. He stressed what are for him two very serious ideopolitical questions that have cropped up recently in the press with increasing frequency. These are attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army and attemps to [stir up] confrontation between Serbia and Slovenia.
It is unacceptable, Durutovic stressed, that the whole LC does not react to such phenomena and writing.

Today, it appears that not one partial interest is in crisis. The epicenter is social interest; we are forgetting that in society, the law of connected judgements rules and that the problems of one environment must have consequences in another, as well. [passage omitted]

I comprehend the full difficulty and responsibility of journalism, but all this cannot be an alibi for individual nemspapers being turned into public fora of antisocialism and anticommunism, Franc Setinc said, concluding a debate which lasted many hours. We must fight against spontaneity and for a more effective ideological battle, which always means a battle for progress. I believe, he said, that more is known today about failed investments, excesses, and failings in other environments and far less about what can and must be the basis of our unity and togetherness. Newspapers should not be a marketing service for all those who attack society and the LC. We are for freedom, openess, and a critical press, but this implies its full responsibility. Often, journalists who behave in this way are dubbed slaves of the regime. What can you say to that, Setinc asked? Really, they should not be a slave to anyone, but some journalists are slaves to powers that are alien to us.

After the debate, the "bases for information-propaganda activity in the implementation of the stances of the 13th LCY Congress," which will be supplemented by today's suggestions and proposals and sent to all the public media, were accepted.

PAPER CARRIES REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

AU251242 Vienna NEVE AZ in German 25 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Ljubljana (KATHPRESS) For the first time ever a Yugoslav paper has carried a report on human rights violations. In the Ljubljana paper NOVA REVIJA the Catholic activist and ex-prisoner Dobroslav Paraga reports on torture in prisons. Under the headline "Chronicle of Torture in Yugoslav Prisons From 21 November 1980 to 21 November 1984" the theology student describes methods of torture and intimidation.

BOARD BANS BOOK BY 'UNSUITABLE' AUTHORS

AU290917 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 86 p 9

[I. K. report]

[Text] Prizren, 24 Sep -- On the basis of the law on preventing the misuse of the freedom of press and other forms of information, the office of the District Public Prosector of Prizren made a decision about a temporary ban on the distribution of a book written by 14 authors.

The basis of the ban on this book is the fact that some authors are morally and politically unsuitable because they had either been imprisoned or participated in hostile events in Kosovo. As such they were expelled from education and the LC. The book was published by the Derada literary club of Urosevac, while the publishing costs were borne by the Melodija music society of the same place. The book was printed in a Prizren printing organization.

The Public Prosecution Office has submitted to the Prizren District Court a proposal for a permanent ban on this book.

YOUTH LEADERS OLDER, BUT MORE OPTIMISTIC

AU271627 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Research and Publishing Center of the Socialist Youth Federation of Serbia has for some years carried out an investigation on the sociopsychological characteristics of youth leaders. Jelena Radovanovic reports on what conclusions may be made on the basis of the investigation carried out this year:

Since this is the third investigation of youth leaders, one can see considerable changes in comparison with the preceding investigations. One of the most significant changes is that youth officials are gaining in age. While the average age of presidents of the communal youth conference in 1982 was 24, it is 25 now. There are some presidents who are 29.

Probably in line with the aging of the youth leadership the data on marital status also change. The number of married leaders trebled as compared with 1982.

Regarding the same subject based on last year's investigation, last year we noted that the educational level of youth leaders was shockingly low; the level is slightly higher this year, but the number of presidents who waste years at schools and colleges is much higher. It is also interesting that youth leaders include a decreasing number of those who come from direct production.

In contrast with previous years, this year for the first time two presidents of the communal youth conferences were elected without being LCY members. We will be able to decide in a few years' time whether it will become usual that LC membership will cease to be one of the essential conditions for election to this office, or whether it is peculiar to this year.

The Research Center's enquiry also asked the questions what, in the opinion of youth leaders, is the greatest problem of young people and what are the greatest shortcomings in the work of the youth organization. In reply to the first question, youth leaders say that problem number one is unemployment, and that the greatest problem in the work of youth organizations is a lack of understanding, and as they put it, a conflict with other sociopolitical organizations. Nevertheless, the optimism of youth leaders has increased a lot. In 1983, 23 percent of the presidents of communal conferences believed that they could influence the solution of youth problems to a great extent or completely; this view is held this year by more than 50 percent of leaders.

Perhaps it would not be amiss if the Research Center put the same question to the presidents at the completion of their term. We would be glad to see the same amount of optimism then.

BRIEFS

AIDS CASES -- An AIDS patient died in Slovenia on 6 July, which brought the total of AIDS deaths in Yugoslavia to five since the disease began to be registered in the country. At present there are about 400 cases of AIDS-infected people in Yugoslavia, all of them belonging to the high-risk groups of homosexuals, drug addicts, and hemophiliacs. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 86 p 9 AU]